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THE BEAVER ARGUS.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements are inserted at the rate of $1,00 per square for first insertion, and for each subsequent insertion 50 cents. A liberal discount made on yearly advertisements.

A space equal to ten lines of this type measures a Square.

Business Notices set under a head by themselves immediately after the local news, will be charged ten cents a line for each insertion.

Advertisements should be handed in before Monday noon to insure insertion in that week's paper.

Business Directory.

BEAVER

JAMES CAMERON, Attorney at Law, Beaver, Pa. Office on 3d st., in the rooms formerly occupied by the late Judge Bingham. All business entrusted to him receive *prompt* and *careful* attention. jeg21:ly

JOHN B. YOUNG, Attorney at Law. Office and residence on Third st., east of the Court House. Business promptly attended to. apr5:ly

J. H. McCREERY, Attorney at Law. Office on Third st., N. of the Court House. All business promptly attended to. jeg2, '701

MRS. E. FAY, dealer in Millinery, Trimmings, Fancy Goods, &c., on the corner of Third and Seminary streets. je14'71-1y

E. KUHN, Attorney at Law. Office east end of Third street, Beaver, Pa. mar30,'70:ly

DR. J. S. McNUTT, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Special attention paid to treatment of Female diseases. Residence and office on Third street, nearly west of the Court-House. apr12'71:ly

HENRY MERZ, Manufacturer and Dealer in Boots, Shoes and Gaiters; Main st. [sep28:ly

BEAVER DRUG STORE, Hugo Andriessen Druggist & Apothecary, Main st. Prescriptions carefully compounded. (sep28:ly

NEW BRIGHTON.

CHAS. COALE, Dealer in paints, oil, glass, nails, window glass, looking-glasses, frames, garden flower-seeds and fancy fowls. Falls street, New Brighton. sep27-71-1y

J. LANGNECKER dealer in Watches, Clocks and Jewelry. Repairing neatly executed, Shop near Falls-st. nov1'71-1y

J. W. NIPPERT, Baker & Confectioner; Ice-cream, Oysters and Game in season. Balls, Parties, Weddings, &c., supplied. nov1

J. N. SMITH, opposite *Press* office, Broadway, Dealer in the best building lumber, glass, nails and putty, which he furnishes to contractors and builders cheap for cash. oct25 71-1y

H. & F. METZ, Bridge street, dealers in fresh meat and fat cattle, will visit Beaver on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday of each week. oct25-71-1y

G. EVERARD—Dry-Goods, Groceries, Notions Queensware, &c. Highest price for good butter and produce generally. Opposite Presbyterian Church, Broadway. [sep27-71-1y

C. F. WINTER,—Watchmaker, Jeweler and Optician, 324 Broadway.

W. M. H. McDONALD Dealer in Fine Teas, choice Family Groceries, Queensware, Glassware, Woodenware, Willow ware, &c. Broadway. sep27-71-1y

H. TUTTLE, M. D.—222 Broadway, New Brighton, makes the treatment of chronic diseases and female weaknesses a specialty. Consultation free to the poor every sunday from 1 to 3 p. m. sep27'71 1y

D. CHILCHAND & CO., Dealers in fancy and domestic Dry Goods, Millinery, Groceries, &c., Broadway, New Brighton. [sep27

MCLAIN Photograph Gallery. Every variety of Pictures neatly executed. Corner of Broadway, New Brighton [sep27

WALLACE, Dealer in Italian & American Marble, Manufactures Monuments, Gravestones at reasonable prices. Railroad st., New Brighton. [sep27

R. H. MILLS, Billiards, Tobacco, Cigars and Ladies' Furnishing Goods, Broadway. sep27-71-1y

STUART & CO.—Groceries, Coffee, Canned Fruits, and everything in a first class grocery. Bridge St. (sep13:ly

WISE & WISNER, Dealers in Boots, Shoes & Gaiters, near Stemon's Confectionery. jy21:y

YOUNG & MUMSTEAD, Dealers in Ladies' Furnishing Goods, Hosiery, &c. Cor. Apple & Broadway. jy21:y

RESTAURANT and EATING SALOON at all hours, table supplied with the best of the season. Prices low. Wm. Hoffman, of Pittsburgh and Broadway. my24'71-1y

MOUNT NURSERIES.—Evergreens, Small Fruits. Three miles East of Beaver. (my29'71-1y) E. THOMAS.

CLELLAND & KERR, Druggists and Apothecaries, Broadway and Falls st., Beaver, Pa. (Successors to L. B. Nones.) feb22'71-1y

SIMON'S Bakery & Confectionery. Special attention given to wedding suppers and ice-cream. [sep14 ly

SCHILLING BROS., Merchant Tailors, New Brighton. Shop with Wilson's Book-store. Best photographs from negatives. sep27-1y

JOHN CALKINS, Dealer in Wall Paper, Window Shades, Books, Stationery & Notions, Broadway, New Brighton, Pa. [sep27 1y

BEAVER FALLS.

W. M. ROBERTSON, Dealer in the justly celebrated Domestic and Machine Sewing Machines. Machines to Rent. Beaver Falls [sep27

D. STEWART & SON, Dealers in Yankee Notions, Main st. Beaver Falls. sep27-1y

J. FLEMING, Dealer in Books and Stationery of every description at low prices. Main st. Opposite Post Office, Beaver Falls Pa. jan28:ly

BRIDGEWATER.

J. WEIMAN, Manufacture of Boots and Shoes, Bridge st. Bridgewater. (sept27:ly

JOHNSON SMALL & JOHN WALTHER, Manufacturers of Wagons & Buggies. Bridge st. Bridgewater. Shop on Water st. Blacksmith Market st. above Bridge st. sep27-1y

MOORE, dealer in Stoves and Tinware of all kinds, Main st. Bridgewater. aug9'71 1y

DAVID DARRAGH, Son, Portrait and Landscape Painter. Work promptly executed. Bridgewater. mr.27'71

GEO. HEDDINGER, House and Sign Painter, Bridgewater Pa. apr12'71:ly

J. V. Bridge street, Bridgewater, Pa., Dealer in Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silver-ware, Spectacles, &c. Watches and clocks repaired. [feb15'71:ly

J. MILLER, Fashionable Tailor. None but first-class workmen employed. Shop on Bridge st. Bridgewater, Pa. jeb21'71-1y

J. PORTER Tinner, Dealer in Tin, Copper, Sheet Iron, Lead pipe, and Iron Cistern, Bridgewater [sept27-1y

FIRST CLASS Gents' Hats, Caps, Furs, Gloves, Robes, Trunks, Valises, Umbrellas, Canes &c., at Beaver Falls. sept13:ly

ROCHESTER.

SMITH & CO., Fancy Dry Goods, Notions, Millinery, Mansion st. near Diamond, Rochester, Pa. (sept14 ly

BAKER & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Carriages, Buggies, Spring Wagons, Blacksmithing and horse-shoeing in the best manner. Rochester, Pa. [sept27

GEORGE SCHLEIEN, Agent, Bakery and Restaurant, oysters and ice cream in season. Attention given to supplying Parties with cakes at short notice. Rochester, Pa. [sep27

W. B. MILLER, Druggist, Apothecary & Dealer in Paints, Oils, Glass, &c., next door to Postoffice, Rochester, Pa. Physicians prescriptions carefully compounded. [sep27

MISS CRISMAN, Manufacturer of Fashionable Dresses, Cloaks, Mantillas, Sacques &c., Mansion st. near New York st. Rochester Pa. [sept27

WM. BOYD, Manufacturer of Wagons & Carriages, Buggies, Sulkies &c. Blacksmithing done in the best manner. Rochester Pa. [sept27

WHISLER & LINNEBRINK, Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Boots and Shoes, Hats & Caps, Mansion st. Rochester Pa. [sept27

A. J. & CO. Druggist, Broadway, near R. R. Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded. feb21:ly

VANPORT.

MILLS & CO., Dealers in General Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Glassware, &c. Highest price paid for country produce. jan30:ly

MISCELLANEOUS.

DAVID Freedom, Beaver county, Pa., Sawed and Planed Lumber of all kinds. Barges built to order. Jan9'71-1y

DANIEL STANLEY, Manufacturer of the Great Western Cooking Stove, and Patentee of Portable Grist and Centre. Fallston, Pa.

J. ANDERSON, having taken hold of the Foundry again, in Rochester, Pa., respectfully invites his old customers and the public generally to call and see him when they may want either the BEST COOKING STOVE, Heating Stove, or any other kind of Castings of best material and workmanship. The Castings will be conducted by

J. J. ANDERSON & SONS.

EAST LIVERPOOL, O.

GEO. HALL, A general assortment of Queensware, Stoneware, Canned Fruits, &c. Broadway. mar8:ly

THOMPSON & CO.—Dealers in Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats & Caps, Queensware, Glassware, &c. East Liverpool. mar8:ly

A. & CO. Druggist, Broadway, near R. R. Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded. feb21:ly

ALLEGHENY CITY.

J. EVANS, Electrical Physician, Chronic Diseases a specialty. Office, 137 Washington st., Allegheny City, Pa. [sept13:ly

C. WETZEL, the only manufacturers of the Wax Soap. No 8 to 16 Bingham st., Allegheny county, Pa. 1y7

EAST LIVERPOOL, O.

GEO. HALL, A general assortment of Queensware, Stoneware, Canned Fruits, &c. Broadway. mar8:ly

THOMPSON & CO.—Dealers in Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats & Caps, Queensware, Glassware, &c. East Liverpool. mar8:ly

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J. J. ANDERSON & SONS.

Miscellaneous.

Carpets, Oil Cloths,

Mattings, &c., &c.,

AT LOWEST PRICES.

Henry McCallum,

(Late McCallum Bro.'s,)

51 FIFTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

I have facilities for supplying

RETAIL DEALERS

Equal to any Eastern Jobbing House.

Henry McCallum.

apr12:ly

N. D. CONE, M. D., Late of Darlington, having removed to New-Brighton, offers his medical services, in all its branches, to the people of the city and surrounding country. Office, corner of Butler and Broadway. sep13:ly

ARTIFICIAL TEETH PERFECTED!—T. J. & H. J. CHANDLER have purchased the exclusive right of Beaver county to use Dr. Stuck's Patent by which they can put up Vulcanite as thin as Gold Plate, with a beautiful enameled polish; and so light and elastic as to perfectly adapt itself to the mouth; obviating all that clumsy and bulky condition, so much complained of heretofore; and lessening the liability to break 100 per cent. Indeed, no one seeing it would be willing to wear the old style plate any longer than they could conveniently get them exchanged. All branches of Dentistry performed in the best and most substantial manner. In filling teeth with gold, etc., we challenge competition from any quarter, and can refer to living subjects whose fillings have stood between thirty and forty years. Among the number Hon. John Allison will exhibit fillings we inserted some 26 years ago; the teeth as perfect as the day they were filled. Laughing Gas prepared on a new plan, freeing it from all unpleasant and dangerous effects, making the extraction of teeth a source of pleasure rather than of horror and pain. Prices as low as any good dentist in the State. Office at Beaver Station, Beaver Pa.

nov2:tf T. J. & H. J. CHANDLER.

Brighton Paper Mills,

BEAVER FALLS, PENN'A.

PRINTING,

MANILLA,

ROOFING, BAILING,

Hardware, Glass, Straw.

RAG AND CARPET

PAPERS,

MANUFACTURED

And Sold At

Wholesale & Retail by

Frazier, Metzger & Co.,

82 Third Avenue,

PITTSBURGH.

☞ Rags taken in exchange. [sep19:'69:tf.

Homes Still Larger

FOR THE MILLION!

Rare opportunities are now offered for securing homes in a *mild, healthful,* and *congenial* climate for one third of their value five years hence.

The NATIONAL REAL ESTATE AGENCY has for sale real estate of every description, located in the Middle and Southern States: *improved city, village, and rural* residence, and *business* stands; *mills* and *coal sites, factories, &c.*

Write for *Land Register* containing description, location, price and terms of properties we have for sale. Address—R. W. CLARKE & CO.

The National Real Estate Agency,

477 *and* 479 *Penn. Avenue, Washington, D. C.*

may5:tf

B. S. RANGER,

Bridge Street,

BRIDGEWATER, PA.

IS WEEKLY RECEIVING A FRESH SUPPLY OF GOODS IN EACH OF THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS:

DRY GOOD

Steubenville Jeans,
Cassimeres and Sattinets,
White Woolen Blankets,
White and Colored and
Barred Flannels,
Merinos,
Delaines,
Plaids,
Ginghams,
Coberas,
Lawns,
Water Proofs,
Chinchilla,
Cloths,
Woolen Shawls,
Brown and Black Muslins,
Drilling, Tickings,
Prints,
Canton
Flannels
Jaconets,
Table Linen,
Irish Linen,
Crash,
Counterpanes,
Hosiery,
Gloves,
& Mitts,

Groceries,

Coffee, Teas, Sugar, Molasses, White Silver Drips, Golden and Common syrups, Mackerel in barrels and kits, Star and Tallow Candles, Soaps, Spices and Mince Meat. Also,

SALT

Hardware, Nails, Glass,

Door Locks, Door Latches, Hinges, Screws, Table Cutlery, Table and Tea Spoons, Sleigh Bells, Coal Hoves, Fire Shovels and Pokers, Nails and Glass, Spades, Shovels, 2, 3 and 4 Tine Forks, Rakes, Scythes and Snaths, Corn and Garden Hoes,

WOODENWARE.

Buckets, Tubs, Churns, Butter Prints and Ladles

CARBON OIL,

Linseed Oil & White Lead.

Boots and Shoes

LADIES MISSES AND CHILDRENS' SHOES, in great variety.

Rifle Powder and Shot,

Blasting Powder and Fuse.

Flour Feed & Queensware.

☞ Heavy goods delivered free of charge.

By close attention to business, and by keeping constantly on hand a well assorted stock of goods of all the different kinds usually kept in a country store, the undersigned hopes in the future as in the past to merit and receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

B. S. RANGER.

decsly. 27'69

CITY BOTTLING HOUSE,

No. 39 Market Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

J. C. Buffum & Co.

BOTTLERS OF

Sarsaparilla, Mineral and Raspberry Soda Waters, Syrups and Cider. Smith's Kennett, Wainwrights, and all the best brands of Ale and London Porter, selected and bond bottled for Medical and Family use. Goods delivered free. [mar8,'71:ly

ALLEGHENY BREWERY.—Spring Water Ales. SMITH & CO., Brewers, Maltsters and Hop dealers, No. 65 Roberts street, Allegheny, Pa. THOS. BOOTA. R. A. YOUNG.

Highest cash price paid for Barley. jy5:ly

STEREOSCOPES,

VIEWS,

ALBUMS,

CHROMOS,

FRAMES,

—OF—

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,

591 Broadway, New-York.

Invite the attention of the trade to their extensive assortment of the above goods, *of their own publication, manufacture and importation.*

Also,

PHOTO LANTERN SLIDES

and

GRAPHOSCOPES.

NEW VIEWS OF YOSEMITE.

E. & H. T. Anthony & Co.,

591 Broadway, New York,

Opposite Metropolican Hotel.

Importers and Manufacturers of

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS.

mar3'71—1y

Railroads.

RAILROADS.

PITTS., FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY. On and after Nov. 13th, 1871, trains will leave Stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows.—[Train leaving Chicago at 5.35, P. M., leaves daily.] [Train leaving Pittsburgh at 2.00 P. M., leaves daily.]

TRAINS GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	EXP'S.	EXP'S.	MAIL.	EXP'S
Pittsburgh	145AM	930AM	710AM	320PM
Rochester	523	1043	845	538
Salem				
Alliance	505	135PM	1145	615
Canton				
Massillon				
Orrville	633	333	153PM	705
Wooster				
Mansfield	838	533	423	945
Crestline { A	910	610	500	1010
Crestline { D	930	635	610AM	1020
Bucyrus				
Upper Sandusky				
Forest	1053	828	750	1143AM
Lima	1153	950	900	1243
Van Wert				
Fort Wayne	310PM	1230AM	1140	355
Columbia				
Warsaw				
Plymouth	417	305	225PM	510
Valparaiso				
Chicago	720	650	630	820PM

TRAINS GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	EXP'S.	EXP'S.	MAIL.	EXP'S
Chicago	920AM	535PM	850AM	920PM
Valparaiso				
Plymouth	1205PM	905	943	1240AM
Warsaw				
Columbia				
Fort Wayne	220	1135	1240PM	315
Van Wert				
Lima	420	343AM	805	505
Forest	520	250	420	623
Upper Sandusky				
Bucyrus				
Crestline { A	640	420	600	805
Crestline { D	700	430	1130AM	830
Mansfield	723	500	1205PM	904
Wooster				
Orrville	930	700	925	1113
Massillon				
Canton				
Alliance	1100	850	440	115PM
Salem				
Rochester	101AM	1105	717	337
Pittsburgh	210	1210PM	835	445

Youngstown, New Castle and Erie Express leaves Youngstown at 2:10 p. m; New Castle, 2:55 p.m; arrives at Pittsburgh, 5:15 p. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh 7:00 a. m; arr. at New Castle, 9:30 a. m. Youngstown, 10:20, a. m.

Youngstown, New Castle and Pittsburgh Accommodation leaves Youngstown, 6:30 a. m; New Castle, 7:20 a. m; arrives at Pittsburgh, 10:10 a. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh, 2:00 p. m; arrives New Castle, 4:45 p.m.

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD. On and after Nov 12th 1871, trains will leave Stations daily (Sundays excepted) as follows.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP'S.	ACCOM
Cleveland	840AM	1215PM	335PM
Euclid Street			
Hudson	1000	124	505
Ravenna	1030	155	532
Alliance	1130	234	615
Bayard	1202PM	302	
Wellsville	155	440	
Pittsburgh	400	640	

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP'S.	ACCOM
Pittsburgh	630AM	210PM	
Wellsville	900	469	
Bayard	1035	551	
Alliance	1135	630	725AM
Ravenna	1221PM	704	815
Hudson	1253	731	855
Euclid Street			
Cleveland	210	845	1010

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	ACCOM	MAIL.	EXP'S	ACCOM
Bellair	545AM		200PM	
Bridgeport	555		210	
Steubenville	700		315	
Wellsville	815	155PM	440	
Smith's Ferry				
Beaver				
Rochester	939	255	535	
Pittsburgh	1040	400	640	

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP'S.	ACCOM	ACCOM
Pittsburgh	630AM	210PM	425PM	
Rochester	740	310	435	
Beaver				
Smith's Ferry				
Wellsville	855	410	500	
Steubenville	935	540		
Bridgeport	1057	638		
Bellair	1110	650		

TUSCARAWAS BRANCH.

Leaves.	Arrives.
N. Philadelphia 6:40a.m.	Bayard 9:45 a. m.
Bayard 12:10 p. m.	N. Philadelphia 3:00 p.m.

F. R. MYERS, General Ticket Agent.

Miscellaneous.

AGENTS WANTED

FOR

THE PEOPLE'S BOOK!

Designed for every Home and Individual.

THE NATION,

Its Rulers and Institutions,

OR,

Outlines of the Government,

BY

JUDGE WILLIS.

Published in English and German.

18,000 COPIES SOLD,

And selling Faster than any Book in the Market.

AGENTS ARE POSITIVELY

MAKING $30 TO $50 PER WEEK.

SEND AT ONCE FOR DESCRIPTIVE

CIRCULARS and TERMS,

AND GET THE FIRST CHOICE OF TERRITORY.

Address—

J. R. FOSTER & CO.,

68 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

feb8-ly-chd apr5-nov1.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES

INSERTED TO

MOVE AND LOOK LIKE THE NATURAL EYE,

No Cutting or Pain Whatever.

ADDRESS—DR. G. W. SPENCER, Surgeon Artistic and Dentist, 254 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. [sept13-1y.

☞ Blanks, Bill-heads, Cards, Posters, &c. neatly executed at this office.

J. MOORE

DRUGGIST

Prescriptions Carefully and Accurately Compounded.

THE BEST BRANDS OF ASSORTED

Medicinal

WINES AND LIQUORS;

Paints, Oils,

AND

DYE STUFFS;

ANILINE DYES OF ALL COLORS;

GLASS & PUTTY;

Special attention given to secure the best quality of Lamps and Lamp Trimmings, Lanterns &c.

A Large Assortment of

TOILET ARTICLES, SOAPS,

BRUSHES &

PATENT MEDICINES,

Main Street, Beaver Pa. (Dec7, '70tf.

Miscellaneous.

Large Stock of Fall and Winter Goods Received at SPEYERER & SONS', Rochester, Pa.

April 13, 1871: ly

JOB PRINTING neatly and expeditiously executed at this office.

MEYRAN & SEIDLE,

Successors to Reinaman.

MEYRAN & EIDLE,

42 5TH AVE, PITTSBURGH, PA.,

GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS,

DEALERS IN FINE JEWELRY

Watches, Diamonds, Silver & Plated-Ware, Seth Thomas' Clocks,

Fine Table Cutlery, French Clocks,

REGULATORS, BRONZES,

FINE SWISS WATCHES,
AMERICAN WATCHES,
JULES JERGENSEN
WALTHAM WATCH COMPANY,
EDWARD PEREYGAUX,
ELGIN WATCH COMPANY
VACHESON & CONSTANTINE,
UNITED STATES WATCH CO.,
CHARLES E. JACOT,
E. HOWARD & CO.

"THE ZIMERMAN WATCH," made by Carl Zimerman, Liverpool, is fully equal to any watch offered to the public, both in finish and time-keeping (not excepting the Frodsham.)

MEYRAN & SEIDEL,
SOLE AGENTS.

nov29-1y.]

ROSADALIS

THE INGREDIENTS THAT COMPOSE ROSADALIS are published on every package, therefore it is *not* a secret preparation, consequently

PHYSICIANS PRESCRIBE IT

It is a certain cure for Scrofula, Syphilis in all its forms, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint and all diseases of the Blood.

ONE BOTTLE OF ROSADALIS

will do more good than ten bottles of the Syrups of Sarsaparilla.

THE UNDERSIGNED PHYSICIANS

have used Rosadalis in their practice for the past three years and freely endorse it as a reliable Alterative and Blood Purifier.

DR. T. C. PUGH, of Baltimore.
DR. T. J. BOYKIN, "
DR. R. W. CARR, "
DR. F. O. DANNELLY, "
DR. J. S. SPARKS, of Nicholasville, Ky.
DR. J. L. McCARTHA, Columbia, S. C.
DR. A. B. NOBLES, Edgecomb, N. C.

USED AND ENDORSED BY

J. B. FRENCH & SONS, Fall River, Mass.
F. W. SMITH, Jackson, Mich.
A. F. WHEELER, Lima, Ohio.
B. HALL, Lima, O'io.
CRAVEN & CO., Gordonsville, Va.
SAM'L. G. McFADDEN, Murfreesboro, Tenn.

Our space will not allow of any extended remarks in relation to the virtues of Rosadalis. To the Medical Profession we guarantee a Fluid Extract superior to any they have ever used in the treatment of diseased Blood; and to the afflicted we say try Rosadalis, and you will be restored to health.

Rosadalis is sold by all Druggists, price $1.50 per bottle. Address

DR. CLEMENTS & CO.
Manufacturing Chemists,
BALTIMORE, MD
jy20-1y.

Black and Gold Front,

GEORGE W. BIGGS

No. 159 SMITHFIELD ST.

Four doors above Sixth Ave

FINE WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY

Optical and Fancy Goods, &c.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

FINE WATCH REPAIRING.

Please cut this advertisement out and bring it with you. je14;1y

Gold & Silver Watches.

AMERICAN

WATCH AGENCY

—AND—

PITTSBURGH

CLOCK HOUSE.

—:o:—

Silver Waltham Watches,
$15, $20, $25, $30, $35.

Gold Waltham Watches
$60, $70, $80, $90.

Ladies' Gold Watches,
$25, $30, $35, $40, $50.

—:o:—

CHAINS, JEWELRY,

—AND—

SILVER-WARE.

AMERICAN & SETH THOMAS'

CLOCKS.

Fine Spectacles and Eye-Glasses.

E. P. ROBERTS,

No. 16 Fifth Avenue,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Prices, on all goods, greatly reduced. My present large stock must be closed out, in order to rebuild. [nov15-1y

SELECT MISCELLANY.

A BOLD STROKE.

It was my first visit North since I had taken up my abode and entered upon the practice of my profession in New Orleans.

In the city of New York I had a very dear friend—my old chum and classmate—George Dickson; and, as he was the only person I knew in the great metropolis, of course I lost no time in looking him up.

Three years had passed since our last meeting, but ten could scarcely have produced a change more marked than had taken place in the appearance and manner of my friend.

Our first greeting and friendly inquiries over, I longed, yet forbore, to ask the cause of my friend's melancholy. I felt sure, in due time, of being the confident of his secret, provided no motive of delicacy prompted its concealment.

That evening, in my room at the hotel, George told me his story. He had formed an attachment for a young lady, whose graces of mind and person he potrayed with all the fervor of a lover's eloquence. She had returned his affection, but the father had opposed his suit, having set his heart on the marriage of his daughter to a nephew of his.

This nephew was a young physician of profligate character, my friend assured me—but that may have been prejudice—who had long but unsuccessfully wooed his cousin, to whom his proffers were as repugnant as to her father they were acceptable.

Some months since Mr. Parsons—the young lady's father—had gone South on business, accompanied by his nephew. At New Orleans he had been seized by sudden illness, which terminated fatally in three days.

On the day proceeding his death he had executed a will (which had since been duly proved by the deposition of the attending witnesses (containing a solemn request that his daughter, to whom he had left the whole estate, should accept the hand of his nephew in marriage, coupled with a provision that in case he offered and she refused within a specified period to enter into the proposed union, the entire estate devised to the daughter should be forfeited to the nephew.

To sacrifice her fortune to her choice, would not have cost Julia Parsons a moment's hesitation, and nothing could have more delighted George Dickson than so fair an opportunity of showing how superior his devotion was to all considerations of personal advantage. But her father's dying request, in Julia's eyes, was sacred. It had surprised and stunned her, it is true, for in their many conferences on the subject he had never even hinted anything like coercion.

Young Parsons had not the magnanimity to forego his ungenerous advantage. He might have been content with his cousin's fortune alone, but his right to that depended on his offer and her rejection of an alliance which she felt in conscience duty bound to accept. The brief session of grace, which she had been compelled to beg even with tears, had already almost passed, and a few more days would witness the condemnation of two lives to hopeless misery.

At the conclusion of my friend's narrative, in which, for reasons which may hereafter be developed, I felt a peculiar interest, I prevailed upon him to accompany me to a place of amusement, to which I had previously procured tickets.

When we reached the theatre the performance had already begun; but we succeeded in finding seats that commanded a fair view of the stage and of the audience.

In a few minutes George touched my elbow.

"Observe the gentleman nearly opposite, in front of the parquette, seated next the column, leaning his arm on his cane," he whispered.

I looked in the direction indicated, and saw the face, whose striking resemblance to one I had seen before caused me to start with surprise.

"Who is it?" I asked.

"Eldridge Parsons." was the reply.

"The nephew of whom you spoke?"

"The same," answered George.

"Does he resemble his uncle?" I was on the point of inquiring, but just then the stranger drew the glove from his right hand, and I saw that the first joint of the middle finger was wanting, a circumstance which, for sufficient reasons, absorbed my attention.

"Do you know the exact date of Mr. Parsons' death?" I asked, when we had gained the street, at the close of the performance.

"Yes," said George; "it was the 23d of December. His daughter received a telegram from her cousin announcing the act the same day. But why do you ask?"

"I have a reason which may or may not prove a good one," stating that I had business engagements for the whole of the next day, I parted from my friend, promising to meet him on the following evening.

Next afternoon found me at the office of Dr. Parsons.

"Dr. Parsons, I presume?" were the words with which I accosted the gentleman I had seen at the theatre.

"Yes, sir."

"You may not remember me, Doctor, but I believe we have met before."

"I beg your pardon for not recollecting the occasion."

"You were in New Orleans last winter, were you not?"

"I was," he answered with embarrassment.

"I am the gentleman on whom you called to draft a will."

He turned pale and made no reply.

"I saw the record of that will in the Surrogate's office this morning," I resumed; "and—"

"You speak of my uncle's will," he hastily interrupted.

"And yet," I continued, "you said it was yours when you applied to have it written. You presented yourself as desirous of executing the document preparatory to embarking on a perilous voyage. The paper was drawn in accordance with your instructions, leaving the date to be filled at the time of signing. Your locks were gray then, and you certainly looked old enough to have a marriageable daughter; but your disguise was not perfect," and I pointed to the mutilated finger.

"What do you mean?" he shouted in defiant tones, springing to his feet.

"Simply that your uncle's signature to that paper is a forgery." I answered, rising and confronting him. "He died on the 23d of December. Your own telegram to that effect is in existence. It was on the 24th, the day before Christmas, that you called on me to prepare the paper now on record as his will. The inference is plain; you undertook to manufacture this spurious testament after your uncle's death, and, wishing to clothe your villiany in legal form, you procured through me the required draft. You, or some one at your instigation, imitated the signature of the deceased. The witnesses who have since perjured themselves in their depositions, were procured in some manner best known to yourself—"

"Enough, sir!" he ejaculated placing his back against the door; "you have shown yourself in possession of a secret the custody of which may prove dangerous."

"I am not unprepared for your threat," I replied. "In the first place, I did not come here unarmed; in the next, I have prepared a full written statement of the facts to which I have alluded, with information, besides, of my present visit to you. This paper will be delivered to the friend to whom it is directed, unless within an hour I reclaim it from the messenger, who has been instructed for that length of time to retain it."

His face grew livid. His frame quivered with mingled fear and rage, and his eyes gleamed like those of a wild beast at bay.

"What is your purpose?" he exclaimed, in a voice hoarse with suppressed passion.

"To keep your secret while you live," I answered, "on one condition."

"Name it."

"That you write instantly to Julia Parsons, renouncing all pretensions to her hand, and absolutely withdrawing your proposal of marriage."

After a moment's pause he seated himself at his desk and hastily penned a brief note, which he submitted for my inspection. It was quite satisfactory.

"Be so good as to seal and address it," I said.

He did so.

"I will see that it is delivered," I remarked taking it up and bowing myself out.

When I met George Dickson that evening his old college look had come back. He had great news to tell me. The next thing was to take me to see Julia, and it is needless to say that a happy marriage followed not long after.

Eldridge Parsons, I have learned, joined one of the Cuban expeditions, and was killed in an encounter with the Spaniards.

A Perfect Cure Without the Doctor.

A contributor tells an exchange how he was permanently cured of fits. He was riding in the mining district of Nevada—one of those mushroom growths common in the territories—when night came upon him. Tired and hungry, he drew up at a greasy, dirty shanty which was called a tavern, and sought accommodation. He thus details his night's experience:

The landlord only could give me a room with a bed-fellow.

"Very well, I don't object," said I, as he led the way by the light of a miserable tallow dip, which he left with me to light me to bed.

I surveyed the room, and particularly my bed-fellow. He was a mild looking man; I thought—perhaps a class leader in some primitive log church near by. His repose was so quiet and child-like I thought we would sleep peacefully together for the night; but before I had blown out the light he opendd a snore that seemed like a cross between filing a saw and sawing a board, and my feelings at once became malicious toward him.

I haunched my friend, and as he opened his eyes with a snap, he said:

"By jingo! how you scared me, Mister! You going to sleep here to-night?"

"Yes."

"Well, I am mighty glad of it. I always like company. Its kinder lonesome to sleep alone."

"Yes, it is so. Pardon me for waking you, but I thought it my duty to tell you that I sometimes take fits."

"What! fits? You don't say so, Mister!"

"Yes I do. I am not particularly dangerous, but I bite sometimes; so be careful that I don't get my teeth into you."

"Well I'll be doggoned! I hope you won't have any fits."

"So do I."

"I hope, Mister, you won't bite me if you do have any fits."

"O, I hope not."

He drew a long breath, and then said:

"Well, I'm afraid I won't sleep any to-night."

"O, don't lose any sleep."

"But how am I to know when you are going to have fits?"

"O, I groan and breathe hard, and froth at the mouth; and when you hear me snap my teeth like a dog, then you'd better look out."

"Well, I'm blam'd if I ain't sorry, Mister, you come in here. I'm afraid you'll be more company than I want at present."

"O, don't be uneasy, I sometimes don't have any for months. Let's go to sleep;" and I pretended to drop off into peaceful slumber.

My companion rolled and tumbled uneasily for some time, then dropt off into a restless sleep, and soon commenced that old snore just where he left off when I woke him up. That decided me upon having a fit and, with a fearful snore, and a terrible groaning, I sent my nails into his arms and my teeth into his shoulder just hard enough to nip nicely, but it was enough for the purpose. With a terrible yell he sprang from the bed, and went down stairs exclaiming:

"O dear, he's got a fit; he's got fits! He's bit a piece out of my shoulder!"

The landlord, with a crowd from the bar-room, came hurrying up, and found me just recovering from the effects of the fit; and giving me a hot toddy from his own private bottle, he left me. He carried with him the clothing of my bed-fellow, who turned in on a blanket down stairs, resolved to be bitten no more by men that had fits.

—Train No. 13 ran off the track at Foster's Station, on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, and rolled over an embankment into the river. No one was killed. About a dozen were badly hurt. The train was smashed up badly.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

We have been requested to publish the following article on capital punishment, which appeared in the Toledo (O.) *Index* some time after the escape of Meier, the convicted and condemned murderer from the Toledo jail:

Conrad Meier, the convicted and condemned murderer whose execution was appointed to take place in this city on December 8, has just "broke jail," and fled for his life to parts unknown. I am glad of it. With the utmost deliberation and full knowledge of what the words imply, I repeat, *I am glad of it.* His escape, I admit, is a dangerous defeat of the ends of justice, at least in the common opinion of the community; but none the less do I experience a sense of relief that this poor wretch, guilty as I suppose he is, will not be legally strangled to death a week from next Wednesday by the State of Ohio—that the atmosphere will not be made thick and stifling on that day while a defenceless man is murdered, in cold blood and with malice aforethought, by this great and prosperous commonwealth. You may call the act an execution, if you please—it is none the less a murder; and I rejoice that this horrible tragedy is indefinitely postponed. I am glad that Meier is gone; I hope he will never be re-captured; and what is more, I believe that you are secretly as glad as I am,—that your hope is secretly as strong as mine.

Now, my friends, there is something wrong in all this—I frank

The Beaver Argus.

J. WETAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Beaver, Pa., Feb. 7th, 1872.

"The present is the last contest that will be made by the Republican party under its existing organization. The absorbing issue in 1876 will be Revenue-Reform."—Vide RADICAL, of last week.

If this be so, we would like to know at this stage of the game, which side of the Revenue Reform issue the *Radical*, and its gang of plunderers, propose to take. For the last three or four months they have been reading everybody out of the Republican party—including the New York *Tribune*, Senators Trumbull, Sumner, Schurz, Tipton, Logan, &c.—who favored Revenue Reform and honesty on the part of Republican officials; and for them to fall into the new movement after having sapped the old organization to death, and abused those who declined to award them praise for their conduct, would be a little more than common decency would warrant. In fact, their coming into the Reform movement at all, would so taint the new organization that honest men who, otherwise, would connect themselves with it, would become frightened, disgusted, and decline to have anything to do with a political project which carried so glaring a fraud on its face. A little reflection and self-examination, therefore, on the part of the *Radical*, and those with whom it acts, will serve to show them that their presence in the Reform movement will neither be sought nor desired by those who will have the keeping of its fair fame in their hands.

THE Pennsylvania State Editorial Convention met at Harrisburg on Thursday of last week. About fifty members of the press were present. G. Smith, of the Lancaster *Intelligencer*, presided. After the usual business was transacted, the President delivered the Annual Address. It was a candid, sincere and thoughtful production on the subject of "The Partisan Press," and a compliance with its excellent counsel by the press of the State would greatly elevate the character of the press as well as improve public morals and purify political parties. We have room only for the following extract:

"If we are ever to have such a reformation in our political affairs as is devoutly desired by every good citizen, the impulse must be speeded by all the power of the press. Editors of political journals must cease to be mere partisans. They must scorn to advocate any improper measure; they must sternly refuse to aid unfit candidates in their eager quest for office; they must denounce all wrong-doing and all corruption in their own party as freely as in the opposition; they must demand right economy in every department of the government, and they must enforce the demand; they must do all in their power to cut up by the roots special legislation, which has become such a prolific source of evil in Pennsylvania and elsewhere; they must lead the wealthy and working classes to respect all the demands made upon them by society; they must induce the people to leave their counting rooms, their farms and their workshops to take part in primary elections, and they must educate the masses up to a standard of political sentiment so pure and so elevated that none but men of ability and integrity will dare to present themselves as candidates for office. Men must be taught that a nomination is not equivalent to an election, even where majorities are overwhelming. Dishonest officials, all who trifle with public trusts, all who use office for personal profit rather than the public good, all who take illegal fees must be held up to public gaze in their true character. There must be no inlicing of terms, and things must be called by their right names."

THE election in the Fourth Senatorial district of this State on Tuesday of last week, was hotly contested between Col. Gray, the regular Republican nominee, and Col A. K. McClure, the Reform Republican candidate. Col. Gray succeeded by a majority of near 1,000. This result, however, in a district, which gave a Republican majority last fall of 7,600, looks to us very much as if Col. McClure possessed a popularity that any man might well be proud of. He and his friends claim that he was defeated by fraudulent votes, and he has therefore given notice that he will contest his competitor's seat.

Relative to the action Col. McClure is taking in the premises the Philadelphia *Inquirer* of Saturday says:

Col McClure was in consultation with his counsel, Messrs. Brewster, Hall, Cassidy, Sellers, Bacon and Faunce, yesterday afternoon, and as the result of their deliberations and an examination of the evidence before them, they determined to institute a civil action against his Honor, Mayor Wm. S. Stokley, his chief clerk, John McNichol, Hiram Horter, Assistant Highway Commissioner, and Deputy Sheriff Martin J. C. Bonz. Proceedings were instituted in the District Court against the above named parties and writs issued returnable on Monday, when the defendants will be filed. A number of election officers are arrested in the Twenty-Second and Nineteenth wards yesterday, and will be bound over to-day to appear for trial Monday in the Court of Quarter Sessions. District Attorney Mann was in consultation with Col. McClure and counsel last evening relative to the trial. The Citizens' Reform Association holds a meeting on Monday night, and it is thought will appoint as counsel to represent them in the prosecution Messrs. Rawle, R. Rundel Smith and James H. Campbell.

The above warrants clearly indicate that the frauds with or exposed in various forms in all the courts at the same time that the contest is made for the seat in the Senate at Harrisburg. All the resources that the law affords civil, criminal and legislative, will be husbanded to bring the perpetrators of the monstrous wrongs upon the people to exposure and justice.

THE *Radical*, in April 1869, published an editorial, which was afterwards known as the "Black Dutch article." From that editorial we clip this extract:

"There is a class in some of the eastern counties of this State called 'Black Dutch.' Their ancestors were brought over in early times, and were the lowest and most brutal portion of the German population. They retain ancestral characteristics to this day, as is seen in their hostility to schools, the terrible ugliness of their men and women, and in their total ignorance of all refinement. In point of intelligence they are not equal to the lowest class of freedmen in Virginia or South Carolina. You could take a field hand, whose father was a Fetich worshiper in Africa and make a gentleman and christain of him fifty years before you could reclaim and elevate one of these 'BLACK DUTCH.' Suppose they had been the disfranchised class instead of the comparatively respectable and intelligent colored people of the States, what a cry of indignation would have been uttered from every Democrat's mouth."

At the October election, after the "Black Dutch article" appeared in the *Radical*, the Republican majority in this county was reduced nearly 600 votes, and the German Republicans generally supported the Democratic candidate for Sheriff, who was of their own nationality. He was elected by a majority of nearly 200 over his competitor. That is the way the insult to the German Republicans of Beaver county was resented in 1869. Two or three weeks ago their leading representative in the United States (Carl Schurz) was thus referred to by the *Radical's* editor:

Of Mr Schurz, it may be enough to say that he is now in our country enjoying the rights of asylum as a revolutionists and disturber of the peace of the land that gave him birth; that he is a German infidel; and that his ability and his ambition bear no relation to each other, except to make a contrast. Desiring to go to the Senate from a State, rebel in all save the courage to go manfully into the fight, he adopted the policy of becoming the champion of the rebels whom his valor tenderly spared during the war. And, being an unbeliever in Jesus Christ, he finds no difficulty in attempting to improve on the divine scheme of mercy, and so insists on pardon as a prerequisite of repentance—the plan he contemns being the precise opposite of this. He may improve on the gospel; but it will be long before the American people will accept as a leader a man who flippantly rejects the faith on which their institutions all rest.

Mr. Quay being tolerably smart in figures, he can probably tell us without much trouble, how many more editorials, similar to the above, it will take to drive every German voter in Beaver county out of the Republican party?

HERE AND THERE.

—An applicant for a clerkship was examined in one of the Executive Departments, at Washington, on Wednesday, whose papers were headed by a United States Senator and signed by a long list of members of Congress and local politicians, who was unable to correctly spell the name of his native county or State. He is said to be a bitter opponent of civil service reform.—*Pitts. Com.*

—The French spoliations have been bothering Congress for more than half a century. Now it is proposed to appoint a commission of three to audit them and order payment to the extent of $5,000,000. In Jackson's time these spoliation claims were "lumped," France paying to the United State enough to cover the damage inflicted upon our shipping under Napoleon the First. The individual claimants, however, got in a squabble among themselves, and not a dollar has ever been paid a soul of them. It is a sort of Anneke Jans claim.

—J. D. Cox (late of Gen. Grant's Cabinet) Stanley Mathews, George Hoadly and J. B. Stallo, all of Cincinnati, publish their endorsements of the call for a Liberal Republican Convention there on the first day of May. They say: "Heartily sympathizing with the views and purposes which have dictated this call, the undersigned in behalf of themselves and such Republicans of this city and vicinity as unite with them in sentiment, join in the invitation and urge upon all those favoring the political reforms proposed as the object of this movement, to attend this meeting."

—The New York *Commercial Advertiser* asks; "Is there another woman so faithful to her departed spouse as Lady Franklin? She has spent thousands of pounds in vain efforts to recover the bones of the illustrious navigator; she has been as true as needle to the Pole, although that Pole was her husbands worst enemy, and now she wants somebody to accept $10,000 and bring her in return the records of the expedition in which Sir John lost his life. Verily if disembodied spirits can be conscious of what transpires on this 'shoal and bank of Time,' must not Sir John's contemplation of the devotion of such a wife add a new charm to the pleasure of Paradise?"

—The Quebec Court of Appeals has just made a decision which common sense and common justice must recognize as necessary and proper. The Court has ruled that an action for damages lies against any person who defames another, without reasonable cause, in the pleading filed by him in a legal suit. While the question as to just how far a person may go in his defamation of another, and be within the limit of "reasonable cause" still rests arbitrarily with the judge, whose power might be much abused, yet the step taken is in the right direction and might profitably be imitated elsewhere.

—Good again! In Monson, Mass., two persons were informed, a few days since, that they had drawn prizes in a lottery, which awaited them at the express office with $75 C. O. D. charges on each package. One of the fortunate pair raised the money, paid it, carried home his parcel, and found in it nothing but saw dust and sand! The other concluded not to apply for the bundle directed to him. Whenever, in this busy and bustling time, we have an opportunity for reflection, it will be well for all of us to sit down and steadily consider the folly of human nature. Here was a swindle that has been exposed more than fifty thousand times; there are common schools in Monson, Mass.; probably the deluded citizen of that village could read and write; and yet he is the easy prey of the first sharper who appeals to his cupidity. And this, although his ears are no longer than the average.

—General Hazen has put in a plea against the wanton destruction of buffaloes, whose country has been pierced by railroads which carry hunters into their midst to butcher them for "sport," or for their skins, for which they get the paltry sum of one dollar. The General speaks well. It is strange that the butchery of these inoffensive, unwieldy and timid animals should be called sport. It lacks entirely the element of danger or of skill which is thought to mitigate wanton killing in hunting. The buffalo, from his timidity at the sight of man, is not near so dangerous as our domestic bulls. A horseman would run greater risks in riding up to a drove of bullocks and firing into them. Their killing is nothing but course butchery, and it wastes food, for the animals are as valuable to the Indians and frontier men as our bullocks. It ought to be stopped, but how to stop it when men glory in mere slaughter is the question.

—We hardly know what to make of a queer story which we read of two Massachusetts legislators. It is in all the papers that having had a misunderstanding, these sages retired to a secluded place and fought, as nearly after the manner of the prize ring as they could, mutually mauling each other until one of them cried "Hold! Enough!" It must be admitted, we confess that such a resort to the ordeal of battle as this, is quite inconsistent with our conventional notions of parliamentary dignity; but, on the other hand, it is clear that the fisticuff method of argumentation has its advantages. If these legislative brethren had talked out their difference in their respective places, the General Courtiers might have been bored, the dignity of the House might have been offenced, and the fight would have cost the Commonwealth several hundred dollars. Why not have private pounding rooms attached to the Capitol? Some members might get a "head put on them;" but that is exactly what they need,

—At Biddleford, Me., on the 26th inst., a great lottery of property, estimated generally to be worth $50,000, was to be drawn for the benefit of the charity fund of some Post of the G. A. R. It wasn't drawn, however, for the simple reason that the Sheriff came and attached all the prizes, because they had not been paid for. The ticket-holders in great numbers and a great rage laid seige to the office of the swindler, but were repulsed by the police after much travelling profanity. Of course, this catastrophe will be no warning to those who have a passion for the gambling of lotteries, raffles, and "distributions," and who are firmly persuaded that if they are sufficiently persistent they will get something for nothing. It would be a consolation if any law could be framed stringent enough to protect these people from the consequences of their own folly; but Heaven has made such a law a moral impossibility.

POLITICAL NOTES.

—The St. Paul *Dispatch* thinks that the Liberal Republicans of Missouri have set in motion the machinery "that will remove the Conklings, Cameros, and Murphys from the control of governmental affairs."

—The Chicago *Times*, the leader of the Democracy of the Northwest, is confident that "nine-tenths of all the honest, earnest men in the United States, who call themselves Democrats expect to vote for a Republican President next fall," but it does not say that the man will be Gen. Grant.

—There is a strong probability that the immense Convention of Labor Reformers called to meet at Columbus, Ohio, on the 17th of this month, will, by advice of its leaders, adjourn and join hands with the Liberal Convention at Cincinnati, taking action identical with that body.

—The Postmaster-General has appointed Shadford Easton special agent to take charge of the Covington, Ky., Postoffice during the illness of Jesse R. Grant, at a salary of $1,600 per annum. Mr. Easton, it is said, has accepted the appointment with the understanding that he is to be made Postmaster in case of the resignation or death of Mr. Grant.

—Considering the political issue of the year the Albany *Express* says: "The next campaign will be determined by local issues and by personal preferences between candidates. Men will no longer consent to be tied down to party as closely as they were when the issues were of overshadowing importance. More independence will be shown in voting than has been the case for many years past, and the crack of the party whip will terrify a less number than in days gone by.

—The friends of Mr. Caldwell, the implicated Kansas Senator, are becoming restive under the accumulated charges against him and his failure to clear the matter away. It has been vaguely put in extenuation that the charges came from a Democratic paper; but it is not denied that every charge was circumstantially corroborated, with names, dates, and even the sums offered, demanded, and paid the members for voting for the impugned Senator. It is not known how far the Kansas Legislature has gone in the business, but there are vague hints that the Wood and Terwilliger policy is to be imitated until the adjournment of the session, and then the turmoil of the Presidential campaign will sweep the matter from men's minds.

—The *Tribune* is an abandoned Republican sheet, printed at Detroit. Some time ago it had the unspeakable effrontery to point out trifling errors in the party, and even comment on what it was pleased to term shortcomings of the Administration. Emboldened by impunity in this consumate villainy, it had the matchless temerity to doubt the wisdom of renominating the nation's present chief. This, too, when its columns peradically bore the lucrative advertisements of the traduced Administration! But the vengeance of the Administration gods grind exceeding small, and the indignant representative of the maligned powers that be, at once cut the unprincipled paper from the list of Government stipendiaries to seek its advertisements elsewhere. Even more vigorous measures were put in operation; all the small machinery of post-offices and the like were called to aid to suppress the circulation of the graceless sheet. But unhappily the people have not seconded these noble efforts, and the wretched organ now boasts a larger circulation than the true blue "regular" organ in Detroit, and is audacious enough to demand Reform throughout the Government and the party.

—After several ineffectual attempts in the Senate to amend the Apportionment bill, that body has passed it as it came from the House, with a single modification. This provides that should any State after the passage of the act deny or abridge the right of any of its male citizens to vote at any election named in the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, except for participation in the Rebellion or other crime, the number of its representatives shall be proportionately reduced. The House having concurred in this amendment, the bill goes to the President with the apportionment of the House fixed at 283 members, divided as follows:

Alabama,	7	Missouri,	13
Arkansas,	4	Nebraska,	1
California,	4	Nevada,	1
Connecticut,	4	New Hampshire,	2
Delaware,	1	New Jersey,	7
Florida,	1	New York,	32
Georgia,	9	North Carolina,	8
Illinois,	19	Ohio,	20
Indiana,	12	Oregon,	1
Iowa,	5	Pennsylvania,	26
Kansas,	3	Rhode Island,	2
Kentucky,	10	South Carolina,	5
Louisiana,	5	Tennessee,	9
Maine,	5	Texas,	6
Maryland,	6	Vermont,	2
Massachusetts,	11	Virginia,	9
Michigan,	9	West Virginia,	3
Minnesota,	3	Wisconsin,	8
Mississippi,	6		

There is still, however, a faint attempt on the part of some of the States, which lose by this apportionment, to modify the bill, and it is promised that the claims of New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, and Louisiana, to more members than now apportioned shall be allowed if the question is reopened. The apportionment, however, is likely to stand as it is.

SALT LAKE, February 4.—Minister Delong, with the Japanese Embassy, arrived this morning, escorted from Ogden by a delegation of city authorities, headed by Mayor Wells. They came on a special train through and took quarters at the Townsend house, which has been thronged ever since by friends of the Minister and the public. Much disappointment is expressed by Mr. Delong in finding it impossible to proceed east.

Interviews with Mr Delong this afternoon were exceedingly gratifying, the remarks of the Minister concerning Japan customs, resources, condition and people being most interesting and instructive. Brigham Young sent an invitation to the Embassy to call upon him, but it is understood Japanese etiquette will require Brigham to call on them if courtesies are to be exchanged.

WASHINGTON, February 4.—The following has been received here;

SALT LAKE CITY, February 3.—To Hon. W. H. Hooper, Washington; An assembly of over two thousand of all classes have just unanimously condemned Judge McKean's official course and asked for his removal. THOS. FITCH.

Forty-Second Congress.

SECOND SESSION.

Saturday 27th January was devoted to general debate in the Senate on the Postal Telegraph Bill. House not in session.

SENATE, Jan. 29.—There was some discussion of a resolution for the arrest of Ku-Klux witnesses who refused to testify before the late investigating Committee of Congress. The Amnesty bill was postponed. A bill was introduced to pay for cotton seized after June 30, 1865. Also, a bill allowing homestead settlers burned out in Wisconsin and Michigan, till 1873 to rebuild and reoccupy their claims of land. The apportionment bill was taken up, discussed, amended and passed.

HOUSE.—Among the bills introduced was one by Mr. Butler of Massachusetts, granting woman suffrage. A bill was introduced providing for the arming of the entire militia force of the United States. A resolution was adopted authorizing the Committee of Public Buildings to purchase Independence Hall, from the city of Philadelphia, so that the title may rest in the United States. The Senate Resolution for final adjournment May 20th, was taken up, discussed and finally referred to the Committee of Ways and Means. During the debate it was charged upon the majority that they wished to adjourn for the purpose of carrying the Presidential election; and it was admitted. Mr. Bingham of Ohio, in answer to a charge of neglecting legislation for this purpose said that "the legislation of the country had been confided to the Republican majority, and *that* party would take the responsibility of adjournment.

SENATE, Jan. 30.—The House bill appropriating $50,000 to defray the expenses of the Japanese embassy, passed. Bills were introduced to regulate compensation of department clerks; to equalize bounties; and to regulate the distribution of prize money Mr. Dawes gave notice that he would call up his resolution relative to Executive dereliction on Friday next. A bill was passed to supply the deficiency of money in the Postoffice Department occasioned by a defalcation of a disbursing clerk. The bill setting aside a tract of land at the headwaters of the Yellowstone river for a public park, was passed. An act authorizing the construction of a railroad bridge across the Mississippi river at St. Joseph. The amnesty bill was discussed till the hour of adjournment.

HOUSE.—A bill passed relative to public buildings—appropriating $250,000 to St. Louis buildings—was passed. A bill was passed providing that merchandise conveyed either by boat or rail from a port of arrival to the interior shall be unladen between the port of arrival and its destination, except as authorized by the Treasury, with no breakage of the original package. A bill was passed extending the statute of limitations for prosecutions for pension or bounty forgeries from two to five years. A resolution was adopted authorizing the "banking Committee to send for persons and papers in conducting their examination into the causes of the recent suspension of National Banks. The Committee decided to give the seat in the House to Boles instead of Edwards, the present occupant. The latter received his certificate from Senator Clayton, at that time Governor of Arkansas. A bill passed to prevent Revenue frauds by collectors of customs. A bill was reported further to regulate the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. It increases the existing minimum of limitation of $2,000 as the value of matter in dispute to $5,000. It also allows criminal cases to be certified from the Circuit Court to the Supreme Court for review of doubtful law questions. The Senate amendments to the apportionment bill were concurred in, and the bill goes to the President. The Indian appropriation bill was discussed until adjournment.

SENATE, Jan. 31.—A bill was reported relative to enlarging the Sault Ste Marie Ship Canal. The Finance Committee reported a bill declaring the meaning of the internal revenue act of July 14, 1870. It declares the meaning of the act was to exempt from the two and one-half per cent tax, all dividends of earnings and individual profits of all banks, insurance and other corporations mentioned in the act made, or which accrued a surplus fund during August, September, October, November and December, 1870, and in all cases where such corporations had already paid, or therefore would pay, upon the earnings and incomes undivided for the previous months of that year, a tax equal to at least two and one-half per cent. per annum. The substitute also directs the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to refund the tax paid upon all such earnings for said five months to all corporations that have paid a tax of two and one-half per cent. upon all dividends in 1870 and 1871. The bill was passed. The amnesty bill was then taken up and discussed, together with the Civil Rights amendment, until adjournment.

HOUSE.—The bill regulating appeals to the U. S. Supreme Court, was passed. The report of the Ways and Means Committee exhonorating the Secretary of the Treasury from blame in negotiating the Syndicate was discussed, without definite action until the House adjourned.

SENATE, Feb. 1.—Among the bills introduced were the following: one authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to distribute among the officers and crew belonging to the United States steamer Kearsarge while engaged in the capture and destruction of the Alabama, the sum of $150,000 as prize money, in lieu of the bounty authorized by the act of June 30, 1864, provided the money shall not be paid to the assignee of marines, but only to themselves or their legal representatives. By Mr. Kellog establishing drawback on all foreign materials used in the construction of American built vessels; increasing the compensation of letter carriers to $1,200 per annum, and re-establishing the branch mint at New Orleans. The motion to reconsider the vote by which the Chicago relief bill was passed, was discussed at some length, but no definite action was had. The amnesty bill and civil rights amendment was discussed till the hour of adjournment.

HOUSE.—The syndicate, or negotiation of the new loan was before the House, and after a lengthy debate the vote was taken and the resolution declaring that the Secretary of the Treasury, in negotiating the loan had neither increased the bonded debt nor incurred an expenditure contrary to law, was adopted by a strict party vote—yeas 140, nays 86. The Indian appropriation bill was debated till the hour for Adjournment.

SENATE, Feb. 2.—The Secretary of the Treasury was asked for a statement of the tonnage and trade of the United States for the year 1870, with foreign countries. The Indian appropriation bill was passed. Several bills for extension of patents were passed. The balance of the day was spent in discussing the education bill—appropriating public lands for that purpose—but no definite action was had. Adj.

HOUSE.—The House was not in Session.

Vulgar Funeral Displays.

The New York *Tribune* protests against the renewal of the pompous and unmeaning parade over the dead, which was so universal a year or two ago. These displays disgusted all sensible and right minded people. Since then there has been a marked improvement in the habit among our higher classes; but it still prevails among those whose social position is so ill assured that they seize with avidity upon every pretext, even the death of a husband or child, to display their money, or style, or fashionable acquaintances to the world.

The spectators, it is supposed, enjoy the melancholy titillation as they would any three-show; but (the editor thinks) few of us would be willing to pay for their entertainment a second time who have once known what it was to be seized by the iron hand of etiquette and forced to play the leading part in the solemn farce at the very moment when our souls lay bare in their anguish before God, who had taken from them their best beloved.

PRESIDENTIAL SPECULATIONS.

The perverse ingenuity displayed in extracting from plain English meanings never inhered therein has often excited our wonder if not admiration. Yesterday's examples are very striking.

The editor of this journal was moved to discuss in Monday's issue the call of a National Convention by the so called Liberal Republicans of Missouri. Carefully abstaining from prophecy, he elucidated the movement thus inaugurated to the best of his ability. Now see the twist given to that article by *The World*:

"We conclude from a remarkable article in yesterday's *Tribune*, evidently from its chief editor, that that journal despairs of defeating the nomination of Gen. Grant. This conclusion does not impugn the editor's political sagacity, for most good judges hold the same opinion. But why should *The Tribune* be in such haste to proclaim its intention to support Gen. Grant if he should be the Republican nominee? *The Tribune* declares that, in the event of Grant's nomination, it is not going with the bolters, but will support the regular Republican ticket."

Now we had given no warrant for this deduction. What we *did* say was to this effect: If the Presidential canvass just ahead should take the shape of a fight for Free Trade against Protection (and this is intimated in the Missouri programme,) *The Tribune* would of course be found battling for Protection. How can any one be qualified to write for a metropolitan journal who did not know this without being expressly told it?

The Times distills from our article aforesaid, the following:

"For Mr. Greely to make misstatements which are sure to be exposed, for the purpose of frightening the Administration into taking the 'running of the Grant machine' out of the hands of Conkling & Co., 'with the plain inference that it must be given to Fenton, Greely & Co., is certainly not a dignified thing. But neither is it an honorable thing. Mr. Greely has made no secret of the fact that his vociferous complaints about the New York Custom-house were based on the failure to give the Fenton clique the patronage they sought. Here now is a very plain confession that a similar grudge sways his course on the Presidential nomination. It is not a pleasant sight to see a man like Horace Greely putting up his hard-earned influence to be bid for; with an intimation that a proposition to give the control of a political "machine" to the corrupt Fenton crew would purchase it.

"This misrepresentation impels us to state the fact that *The Tribune* has never yet favored the renomination of any President, will certainly not begin this year, and all the offices in the Union cannot bid so dispensed as to affect this determination. The Editor has never favored the renomination of a President during his forty years of manhood, and placed on record more than thirty years ago reasons for his adhesion to the One-Term principle, which seemed then, and still seem to him conclusive. He has once supported a President for re-election, and may do so again; for he does not exalt the One-Term principle above every consideration; but he not only believes in it himself but has good reason for his faith that Gen. Grant gave his assent to it less than four years ago. He is well assured that the editorials in successive issues of *The Washington Chronicle*, wherein this principle was forcibly commended, were published with his knowledge and tacit if not express approval.

But we further object to the renomination of Gen. Grant that he is manifestly a weak candidate, there being very many Republicans who will oppose him if renominated. That it should be so in this State, and in any other where his heavy hand has been laid upon one "wing" of the party which elected him, is too plain to need proof. There are hundreds of active, prominent influential Republicans who have been expelled from office by him, or his instruments, and who cannot, in the nature of things, work for his re election as they would work for one who had never treated them as enemies. Who doubts that it is so in other States? Who believes that he could carry Louisiana after the Gatling gun performances of last Summer, engineered in part by the brother-in-law who holds the best Federal office in that State? We speak to sensible men, and demand an intelligent judgment on the undoubted facts.

Four or five years ago, the Republicans carried Georgia by a majority of Eight Thousand. That majority has been squandered by mercenary, corrupt officials, some of whom have had the decency to run away, and who have ruined the party's prospects almost beyond redemption. But, though there is but the skeleton of a party, there is still a State Committee; and that Committee gets together, elects to Philadelphia a delegation composed mainly of its own members, and pledges them to Grant "first, last, and all the time"—well knowing that they can no more give him an electoral vote from Georgia than they can make him Pope. Contrast this with Connecticut, where the Republicans meet in convention, nominate a State ticket and choose delegates to Philadelphia, taking care *not* to pledge them to Grant. Can you ask why? They want to carry their State in April, and know that the way to do it is *not* to nominate Grant.

Now look at the case of Missouri. *The St. Louis Democrat*, having turned its coat since 1870, now belittles the Liberal movement, saying that it is of no account, and *The Times* echoes it of course. But the men who led that movement to victory were Carl Schurz, Gratz Brown, Grosvenor, &c., and not one of these is for Grant. On the contrary, they are all dead against him. *The Times* says they only led off Twenty-two Thousand Republicans in 1870. We answer, they led off enough to carry the State by over Forty Thousand majority. Perhaps enough of these have come back to reverse that verdict; but we know that there are thousands of them who would vote for another Republican candidate, but will not vote for Gen. Grant. And there is scarcely a nearly balanced State in the Union wherein Gen. Grant is not a weaker candidate than almost any other Republican who could be nominated.

We state facts well known to intelligent politicians. We do not say that Gen. Grant will not, if nominated, be elected; we do not say that we shall not support him; we do say that his nomination renders doubtful a Republican triumph which, with a new candidate, publicly pledged to the One-Term principle, would be morally certain. And this is so palpable that intelligent, thoughtful Republicans, who esteem the cause more than any man, are bound to consider it.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

A young lady was recently sent by express from California to Maryland. The messenger who had her in charge was so pleased with his freight that he offered to carry it back and forth all the time at his own expense.

Is Freedom of the Press Compatible With Fealty to a Party?

From The Trenton (N. J.) Sentinel.

This is no new question, and yet it has recently come up in a shape which makes its discussion admissible. Our opinion always has been, and is, that freedom of the press and fealty to the party are by no means incompatible; but that, on the contrary, a journal which claims and exercises the greatest freedom in the expression of its views, is the one which can exercise, and does exercise, the greatest amount of influence in favor of the party to which it professes allegiance. Let it be once understood that a journal is but a mere recorder of opinions previously formed by others—whether of cliques, rings, or conventions; that it has no opinions of its own, and dare express none which may, by any possibility, clash with the thoughts or acts of members of its own party—however erroneous or corrupting these thoughts or acts may be; that its principle, if not its only business, is to curse its political opponents, and praise its fellow partisans—however blameless the one or culpable the other—and from that hour such journal has not, and ought not to have, any influence with honest, thoughtful men.

—A propos to that little affair between Secretary Robeson and Widow Aulick, the *World* correspondent writes: Mrs. Aulick has lived in Washington since her girlhood. She is a native of Baltimore, was Mary Augsden, a member of one of the old Maryland families. She visited Washington often prior to her marriage, and was much admired in society, her voice in singing being considered then as it is now, of wonderful sweetness and compass, ranking her first among amateur vocalists here. While visiting Washington she met Richard Aulick, of the navy, a son of Commodore Aulick, who is well known as a naval officer of high repute, now retired from the service. Miss Augsden married Mr. Aulick, and removed to Washington, and became one of the most admired of married belles. Lieutenant-Commander Aulick died some four or five years ago, leaving one child, a son. Mrs. Aulick is a lady of striking appearance; she is tall, and has a handsome figure, her neck and arms being remarkably beautiful. Her features show decided character, her complexion is florid, and her hair, though she is still a young woman, is perfectly white. She always dressed in good taste, and knows her own style sufficiently well to always be dressed becomingly, however simple the materials she may select. She has lived in her own house since her husband's death, having her mother as a frequent visitor. The Secretary of the Navy is, of all the cabinet officials, the jolliest, socially. Now jolly is not an elegant phrase, but without disrespect it is the one the good humored Secretary always suggests. He is a tall man, has a portly figure, ruddy complexion, blue eyes, gray hair and whiskers. He seems always merry, and looks as if he enjoyed life to the utmost, and didn't mind making the fact apparent. He is marrying for love, and is proud of it, as a man has a right to be. He is very much in love, indeed and looks supremely happy. He has purchased a handsome house on K street, on the most fashionable square of that fashionable locality, and has fitted it up in appropriate style. The elegant parlor curtains and furniture, from the late Russian Legation, were purchased by him for his new home.

New Advertisements

THE BEST IN THE WORLD!

The Improved Simpson & Howe

Standard Scales,

All sizes and varieties for sale by

SOUDER & M'CLURG,

62 WOOD ST., PITTSBURGH.

Also, Warehouse Trucks, Patent Money Drawers.

AND GROCER'S FIXTURES

February 7, 1872-1y.

MANY GOOD BARGAINS

AT

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NEW DRY GOODS BAZAAR,

Nos. 172 & 174 Federal St.,

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At Ten Cents,

ALL THE BEST CALICOS

At Twelve and a Half Cents,

EXTRA GOOD YARD WIDE BLEACHED MUSLIN

At Ten Cents,

YARD WIDE SHEETING

At Twelve and a Half Cents,

BEST QUALITY GINGHAMS

At Twenty-five Cents,

RED, YELLOW AND WHITE FLANNELS

At Twenty-five Cents,

BARRED COUNTRY FLANNEL

At Fifty Cents,

ALL SILK AND WOOL PLAIDS, WORTH $1.25.

At Thirty-seven and a Half Cents,

CORDED BLACK POPLIN ALPACAS, WORTH 75 CENTS.

At Two Dollars,

BLACK LYONS GROS GRAIN SILK, WORTH $3.25.

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Remnants of all kinds, Very Cheap

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nov. 29-1y.bch feb7

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199 PIECES POPLIN ALPACAS AT TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

STRIPE CLOTH SHAWLS AT $4.50, Former Price $6.00.

YARD WIDE BROWN MUSLINS AT NINE AND TEN CENTS.

EXTRA GOOD BLEACHED MUSLINS 12½ and 15 CENTS.

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ALLEGHENY CITY, PA

apr5-1y:ch my27-je21-aug9-oct11 nov22-feb.

Receipts and Expenditures

At the Treasury of Beaver County for the Year 1871.

STATEMENT:

Dr. For balance in Treasury on January 1, 1871		$ 9,915 89	
For cash rec'd during the year as per Treasurer's account, exclusive of bal. from last yr		53,752 00	
			$63,667 89
Cr. Assessors' pay	$210 61		
do registering voters	429 46		
do serving notices courts appeal	218 50		
do making militia enrolments	93 54		
		$	1650 21
Auditors' pay: State, H. H. Moore,	45 00		
" County, William Thomas,	48 00		
" J. H. Christy	48 00		
			141 00
Agricultural Society, annual donation			100 00
Borough money pd on Co. war'nt, 691 20			
Do do int. do do	540 84		
			1232 51
Bridges—Building	691 42		
Repairing and viewing	1051 22		
			10,612 54
Commissioners' Pay—D. W. Scott,	556 00		
do do Joseph Brittain	577 60		
do do Samuel Torrence,	530 00		
do do H. J. Marshall	120 00		
			2,503 60
Com'rs' Clerk, John McGoun			800 00
" " Counsel, Henry Hice,			100 00
Commonwealth Cases, viz:			
Clerk of Quarter Sessions	183 83		
Constables' fees	163 73		
District Attorney fees	325 00		
Boarding, wash'g & cloth'g for prisoners	487 30		
Vagrants' lodging and conveying from county	72 12		
Jailor's salary	250 00		
Medical fees	67 65		
Witness' fees	493 93		
Physician for jail, medicine, &c	69 80		
			2,518 30
Court Expenses:			
Constables, waiting on Court	159 50		
do Return and mileage	374 57		
Tip staff	78 75		
Court Crier—J. M. Elliott	120 00		
Jurors' pay, Grand	523 71		
do do Petit	1920 78		
Auditors' fees	100 00		
do extra services	11 00		
			3,343 31
Inquests—Coroner's pay	173 25		
Coroner's mileage	15 55		
Witness' fees	19 70		
Jurors' fees	128 00		
Interment examinations	110 00		
Funeral expenses	58 50		
			511 76
Jury Com. Pay—James Wannock	46 50		
" " Robert Potter	17 25		
" " Clerk's pay	50 00		
			124 75
Sheriff—Selecting & summoning jurors			117 00
Trans. & filing Road Surveys in Clerk's office			100 00
Court House and offices:			
Books, duplicates, stationery &c			
Printing sheriff's Proc., adv. &c.			
Postage stamps, box rent, &c			1,221 41
C. H. Offices & Jail—Repairs to		1842 48	
do do do Fuel, light, &c		381 15	
do do do Incidentals		15 13	
			2,241 79
Election officer's pay, Gen'l & Spec'l		530 20	
do House rent		20 00	
do Assessors attend'g elec'n		51 60	
do Const's. attending do		90 25	
			693 60
House Refuge—Support of inmates		627 04	
do do Conveying do		10 98	
do do Manager		50 00	
			688 02
Hospital, Western Penn.—Support and clothing inmates			889 28
Poor House—Support of paupers		6200 00	
do do Building & repairs		6147 25	
			11,347 25
1st Director's pay, Robert Cooper,	108		
do do do John Stentz	69		
			177 00
Penitentiary—Support, medicine and clothing for prisoners		372 25	
Conveying prisoners to		12 00	
			384 25
Prothonotary's Fees			219 64
Justices fees, qualifying to officers		35 50	
Do do issuing cert. for fox scalps		2 25	
			38 00
Taxes Lost, Collectors' returns of 1845		79	
do do Assessments, error in		60 20	
do do Refunded, error in Treasurer's sale unseated lands		20 16	
			1 295 24
Militia, Brighton Vol. Co., rent of armory for

The Beaver Argus.

Beaver, Pa., Feb. 7th, 1872.

Circulation Thirteen Hundred.

Rates of Advertising.

SPACE.	3w.	6w.	3m.	6m	1 year
1 inch—10 lines,	$2 00	$3 00	$5 00	$7 00	$10 00
2 squares, do	3 50	5 00	7 00	10 00	15 00
3 squares, do	5 00	6 00	9 00	13 00	18 00
4 squares, do	6 00	8 00	10 00	15 00	21 00
¼ column,	8 00	11 00	15 00	20 00	30 00
½ column,	11 00	15 00	20 00	33 00	50 00
1 column,	22 00	30 00	38 00	60 00	100 00

Administrators' and Executors' Notices.....$3 00

Special notices per line, ten cents.

☞ Payments to be made Quarterly, except for transient advertisements, which must be paid in advance.

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 10 Park Row, N. York, AND

S. M. PETTENGILL & Co, 37 Park Row, New York, are the sole agents for THE BEAVER ARGUS in that city, and are authorized to contract for inserting advertisements for us at our lowest cash rates. Advertisers in that city are requested to leave their favors with either of the above houses.

T. McCLELLAND & Co., are the ARGUS' agent in Pittsburgh, and are authorized to contract for advertisements at our lowest cash rates.

TIME TABLE.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R.—Trains going East leave Beaver Station as follows: Morning Accom'n 9.19; Mail, 2.47 p. m.; Evening Fast Line, 5.27.

Trains going West leave Beaver Station as follows: Mail, 7.46 a. m.; Accommodation and Express, (through to Bellair,) 5.45 p. m.

The attention of the public is directed to the following New Advertisements which appear for the first time in the ARGUS to-day:

New Advertisement—A. W. Erwin & Co..... C
New Advertisement—Boggs & Buhl..... C
Special Notice—Bischof & Co.....15,4w
New Advertisements—Danchy & Co.....C
Special Notices—J. M. Cornelius & Co.....C
Special Notices—Small & Walther.....8
Special Notices—S. & J. Snellenburg.....12
Special Notices—H. Noss.....11
Special Notice—Dr. Keyser.....C
Special Notice—Dr. Johnston & Co.....C
Special Notice—Arbuthnot, Shannon & Co.....8
Special Notice—C. F. Winter.....9
Notice—Sonder & McBurg.....2+9s;1y
New Adv.—Arbuthnot, Shannon & Co.....C
Special Notice—Dr. Ayer.....C
Air Navigation—Prof. Judson.....14

Give it Your Attention.—We have quite a number of subscribers in the West and elsewhere outside of the county who are indebted to us for one, two and three years' subscription. The attention of each subscriber is therefore directed to the label on the wrapper of his paper. That will show him to what time he has paid, and a remittance of the amount due us will be thankfully received. As we are about to commence the improvement of our property in this place we shall need all the money due us by our patrons. From whom shall we hear first? [tf

WATCHES, WATCHES.—Being Agents for the sale of Wm. Ellis Watches in the City of Pittsburgh, I am confident of our ability to please in styles and price. *John Stevenson's Sons & Co.*, 93 Market street, Pittsburgh. jc7-1y

HAVE you a fine buggy? If not call on Small and Walther, in Bridgewater, and they will fill your order in the most approved style at the lowest cash price. Rooms on Market street, Bridgewater.

Too Late.—A communication from William C. Hunter, esq., came too late for this week's ARGUS. It will appear in our next issue.

For the newest and latest novelties Watches, Clocks and Silver Ware at the lowest prices, go to *John Stevenson's Sons & Co.*, 93 Market street, Pittsburgh. jc7-1y

EVERYBODY patronizes H. Noss in the photograph business. Reason, because he is excelled in his profession. His rooms are on Broadway, New Brighton.

Changed Pulpits.—Last Sabbath one week ago, Rev. B. C. Critchlow of New Brighton, preached in the First Presbyterian church of New Castle, and Dr. Jaskin of that congregation, occupied Mr. Critchlow's pulpit in New Brighton the same day.

NO HUMBUG.—C. F. Winter, in New Brighton, has just received another lot of those fine Spectacles in gold, silver and steel frames. Do not trifle with your sight a single day longer. All are invited to call and examine the goods.

P. S.—*Will convince you in less than five minutes.* [feb7-3w

WATCH REPAIRING.—If your watch is out of order, send it to *John Stevenson's Sons & Co.*, Pittsburgh. It will be repaired and returned free of express charges. All work warranted. jc7-1y

Robbery in Rochester.—The Messrs. Speyerer of Rochester had their store entered one night a week or two ago, and about $75 in money and some goods were stolen. The thief proved to be a man named Burke, who was arrested at Wellsville, Ohio, brought to this place, and is now enjoying himself at Sheriff Grabing's hotel.

Adjourned.—The board of county Auditors, having completed their labors, adjourned on last Monday evening, after being in session sixteen days.

Many people, particularly children, suffer with the ear ache; and for the benefit of such we give a sure but simple remedy. Put in two or three drops of *Johnston's Anodyne Liniment*, stop the ear with undressed wool, bathe the feet in warm water before going to bed, and keep the head warm at night.

Whisky Thieves.—Some person or persons, "to the jury unknown," have been helping themselves to whisky kept in the cellar of the drug establishment of Messrs. Gilliland & Kerr, New Brighton, for some time past. One night last week, however, they were detected in laying in their usual supply, and the contents of a revolver sent after one of them by Mr. Kerr, who happened to hear them in the basement. It is not known that the shot took effect, yet it is hardly probable that that fellow's attempt to get his whisky free out of that cellar will be renewed.

SILVER-PLATED WARE.—We sell none but triple plate. Send for drawings and prices. Goods sent C. O. D. if desired. *John Stevenson's Sons & Co.*, 93 Market street, Pittsburgh. jc7-1y

☞ Capt. Charles Sager, who keeps a superb stock of livery horses in Portland, Me., informed us recently that he uses *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders* regularly in his stables, and that the expense is more than offset by the diminished amount of grain necessary to keep his horses always in good order.

Free of Charge.—Call at Andriessen's Drug Store, or at S. C. Hannen's, in Rochester, and get a sample of Dr. A. Boschee's German Syrup *free of charge*. It has lately been introduced into this country from Germany, and for any person suffering from a severe cough, heavy cold, or in the breast, consumption or any disease of throat or lungs it has no equal in the world. Regular size bottles 75 cents. In all cases the money will be promptly returned if perfect satisfaction is not given. Two doses will relieve any body. nov29-1y

Air Navigation.—At Power's Hall, Rochester, on Thursday evening, Feb. 8, all patrons will meet with a rare treat in the shape of Professor Judson's lecture on "Air Navigation," to be accompanied by the exhibition of a flying machine in successful operation. This should attract a fine audience, and we advise our patrons to accept this opportunity. The admission is only 35 and 50 cents. Prof. Judson brings with him the high recommendations of the press and public. Tickets to be had at J. Linsenbrink's Book Store, Rochester, Pa.

CLOCKS, CLOCKS, CLOCKS.—American Clocks a specialty; newest styles; lowest prices. *John Stevenson's Sons & Co.*, 93 Market street, Pittsburgh. jc7-1y

In Love with the President.—The sprightly lady correspondent of the Mansfield (O.) *Herald*, among other things, writes the following to that paper under date of January 22:

There is a woman in this city who has received the "tender passion" for the President, and who gives as her excuse for adopting the Mary Walker style of dress, that she can frequent his favorite promenades, and thus be near him in whose milky blue eyes she sees reflected the blue of heaven and all that sort of thing. She acknowledges that she is in love with Ulysses, and it is evident that concealment like a worm in the bud has done its work, besides committing a little "irregularity"—to wit, making sad love with her upper story, if she ever had one.

H. Noss as a Photographer is an established fact. Crowds come and go and all are satisfied, that when fine finish and difficult execution are required, Noss is the man. Rooms, Broadway, New Brighton.

Minor Officers of the State Senate.

—After, Col. Gray, the newly elected Senator from the Fourth District, was sworn in on last Friday, the Senate proceeded to elect its minor officers. They are as follows:

Assistant Clerks—J. R. McAfee and T. B. Cochran. This arrangement cut out Mr. Carson, of the Philadelphia "Morning Post," who had been the regular caucus nominee until the election in the IVth District. Transcribers—J. Ross, David Lane, A. K. Warfel, L. W. Thickson, C. K. Sartwell, S. Curwen. Sergeant-at-Arms—James Hall; Assistants—Newell Jones, Joseph Olmsted. Doorkeeper—Capt. J. K. Swartz; Assistants—R. P. M'Call, Wm. Sheargold. Librarian—S. S. Childs. Postmaster—Abram Lutz. Messenger, T. B. Monks; Assistants—W. W. Heep, Wm. Bates. Superintendant of Folding Room—M. L. Sherwood, with six pasters and folders, and one doorkeeper of the rotunda. The Democrats made an effort to have Jacob Myers substituted for Librarian, but failed.

STERLING SILVER.—Sterling Silver, Table Ware and presentation pieces. *John Stevenson's Sons & Co.*, 93 Market street, Pittsburgh. jc7-1y

COMPLETE stock of ladies', gent's and children's shoes, slippers, boots and gums, at J. M. Cornelius & Co's, Vanport.

The Divorce Business in Allegheny County.

—Judging from the number of petitions in divorce in Allegheny county, which we see noted in the Pittsburgh dailies, we take it that Chicago is about to be excelled in that business. The matrimonial knot is sought to be untied up there for almost every conceivable reason. The lawyers, as a matter of course, will reap a fruitful harvest in consequence of this conjugal wrangling.

A FULL line of queensware, at J. M. Cornelius & Co's, Vanport.

A Beautiful Woman.—The perceptive faculty in women is keener than the same phrenological organ in men. Women know that beauty rather than genius is worshipped by the sterner sex. A man may talk of the latter to his lady-love, but the keenness of the woman knows that he is thinking of the former. Women are fond of admiration; hence one of their longings is to be beautiful. The grand secret of female beauty is health, the power to eat, digest and assimilate a proper quantity of wholesome food. Take Wells' Carlsbad Salts. It will cleanse the stomach, tone the vital organs, give a perfect digestion, purify the blood, clear up the complexion and produce a state of mental and physical electricity, which gives symetry of form, bright eyes, white skin, glossy hair, and a genuine type of female loveliness, which no cosmetic can produce. jan24;4w

A Sad Occurrence.—During the latter part of last week, a girl aged about 18 years, and in the employ of Mr. Chas. Hurlburt of this place, met with a casualty which may result in the loss of her life. She was standing near one of the fires in the dwelling and by some movement on her part her dress caught fire, and before assistance could be rendered she was burned in a dreadful manner. Dr. McNutt is attending to the case, but *even if her life is saved, she will*, in all probability, be a cripple during the remainder of her days. Before coming to Beaver, she resided in Philadelphia, where, we understand, her father now resides.

PRIME green and roasted coffees granulated, extra C, P. R. and Orleans sugars. J. M. Cornelius & Co., Vanport.

If you want to get your clothing cheap, go to S. & J. Snellenburg's, Broadway, New Brighton.

In the U. S. House of Representatives on Monday of last week, Hon. Wm. McClelland, M. C., introduced a bill authorizing the Secretary of War to deliver to the President of the Soldiers' Monument Association of Washington county four condemned cannon and sixteen cannon balls—which was read and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed. It will doubtless pass both branches of Congress. We believe the design is to place the articles in the immediate vicinity of the monument, in the Washington cemetery.

EXTRA choice syrup, white honey drips, new crop Orleans molasses, J. M. Cornelius & Co., Vanport.

If you want a good fit, get your clothes made at S. & J. Snellenburg's, Broadway, New Brighton.

St. Valentine's Day.—Next Wednesday will be St. Valentine's Day. Our friend, Rev. J. K. Miller, of the Beaver Book Store, has his usual supply of Valentines. Give him a call, all you who indulge.

RIBBONS, all colors and widths, hat frames, bonnet frames, corsets, panniers, forms, felt skirts, velveteens, at the very lowest figures. J. M. Cornelius & Co., Vanport.

If you want your clothing made of the best selected material, go to S. & J. Snellenburg's, Broadway, New Brighton.

Election of School Directors.

—The following bill is now before the Legislature of this State in regard to the election of School Directors. It will probably become a law before our Spring elections are held this year:

SECTION 1. That in all future elections of directors of common schools in the several townships, wherein two or more persons are to be chosen, each voter may give the same term of service, each voter may give all his votes to one or more candidates as he may think fit, and the candidates highest in vote shall be declared elected. Any appointment to fill a vacancy in a board of directors shall, whenever practicable, be made from among the voters of the district who shall have voted for the director whose place is to be filled.

SEC. 2. Whenever a voter shall intend to give more votes than one to any candidate for school director, he shall express his intention distinctly and clearly upon the face of his ballot, otherwise but one vote shall be counted and allowed to such candidate; but any ballot which shall contain or express a greater number of votes than the whole number to which the voter shall be entitled, shall be rejected.

BRING your chickens, butter and eggs. We allow the highest market price for *all kinds of country produce*. J. M. Cornelius & Co., Vanport.

BOYS' suits, of all sizes and patterns, at the Great Clothing Emporium of S. & J. Snellenburg, Broadway, New Brighton.

A Needed Law.—The extension of a law to this county, now in force in Washington and Erie counties, is asked for at the hands of our Legislature. The act referred to gives aldermen and justices of the peace jurisdiction over cases of assault and battery and other petty criminal cases. Under its provisions justices of the peace are empowered to summon a jury of six persons, try the case, and, on conviction, sentence to jail for a limited term. This practice has been found to work well in every particular—saving the Courts much valuable time, the parties interested suspense as well as expense, and the counties thousands of dollars annually. It has been found that justice has been more exactly meted out in these petty cases than under the old system, for the trial follows quickly on the commission of the alleged offense.

Cannelton.—The village, Cannelton, in this county, bids fair to be a place of some note before many years pass away. It is located on the Little Beaver river, in Darlington township, and the country surrounding it is unsurpassed in this locality for mineral deposits. Lately the enterprising firm of Moody & Co. opened a fine grocery and provision store, and in the same building have the new Postoffice, with daily mail each way. There are five large coal works at this point, with a capacity of one thousand tons per day, the most noted of which is the Cannel Mines, of Mansfield and Morse, which have been in operation over thirty years, and are now shipping, regularly one hundred tons per day—from a vein twelve feet in thickness.

A large oil well also procures its supplies from Cannel Mines, manufacturing oil for Nicholson pavements in large quantities.

A FULL LINE of Germantown Yarns, all colors, plain and worsted, cheaper than anywhere else in the county, at J. M. Cornelius & Co's, Vanport.

The Lectures.

—On last Friday evening Mrs. Louise Holden of Elmira, New York, lectured in the M. E. church of this place. The house was filled on the occasion, many having come from the adjoining towns to hear and see the fair oratress. Mrs. Holden herself is a fine looking lady, dresses with exquisite taste, and seems to have enjoyed all the advantages of a liberal education. Besides this, she is modest, self-possessed, and has a voice not at all unpleasant to hear. As to the merits of her lecture we have only to ask this question: If delivered by a prominent gentleman from abroad, would it have been regarded as a success? We think not, and believe that is the candid opinion of all who heard it.

Mr. Frederick Douglass' lecture, on Monday night, in the Presbyterian church, was listened to, by perhaps, the largest and most attentive audience ever assembled in Beaver to hear a professional lecturer. Mr. Douglass does not speak with the snap and fervor that marked his efforts fifteen or twenty years ago, yet at the same time his utterances still carry a force with them that stamp their author as a *man* among men. His lecture on this occasion was well written, and abounded with ideas that will do to think about long after Mr. Douglass' visit to Beaver has been forgotten. "Self-made men," in his judgment, are those who "work, work, work!" a conclusion which should be reached and cherished by all. Mr. D. left our town on the following morning (Tuesday) for Sharon, Mercer county, where he was to speak again that evening.

Merrimack, Sprague and all other best Prints 12½ cents, at J. M. Cornelius & Co.'s, Vanport.

Good Management.—There seems to be no discount on the management of the Ohio penitentiary; for its annual statistical report shows that the labor of its convicts last year amounted to $37,000 more than its current expenses. If this can be accomplished in the Columbus penitentiary, why can it not be done in the Western Penitentiary at Allegheny city? Will some one answer us?

A CARD.—We beg leave to announce to the public generally that we are now prepared to do a general merchandising business, dealing in dry goods, Notions, trimmings, boots and shoes, hardware, queensware, wooden ware, drugs, Groceries, and everything usually found in first-class establishments of this kind, and taking in exchange for goods all kinds of country produce. We will also buy grain, wool, and all marketable articles, for which we will pay the highest price.

Feeling very grateful for the generous reception which we have met at the hands of the people of Vanport and vicinity, and the public generally in making our debut in Vanport, as merchants, we hope, by close attention to the wants of the people, by straightforward and upright business principles, and judicious selections of goods, to merit a share of public patronage.

Very Respectfully,
J. M. CORNELIUS & Co., Vanport.

List of letters remaining in Beaver Post Office, February 1st, 1872:

Miss Jennie E Brady,
Mrs Catherine Booth,
T P Cummins, esq.,
Annie Cook,
Mr G W Carey 2;
Mr D A Cooper,
Mrs Isabel Cachle,
Lizzie Baltzer Dahville, (care of Thomas,)
W G Davidson,
Mr John Eccens,
Mr Joseph Grant,
Mr William Kant,
Lance Manor, esq.,
Martin Martin,
Mr John McCarty,
Mr Hugh Russell,
Mary Renner,
Miss Kate Thompson,
Mrs Caroline Tod,
Miss Lilly Taylor,
Miss Marie Waran,
Archie A Wilson, 2.

M. A. MCGAFFICK, *P. M.*

IF you would secure bargains, come and see us. J. M. Cornelius & Co., Vanport.

Accepted.—We learn from Supt. Fields that Harmony district, this county, will put into operation schools under the School System of the State during the coming summer. This district is composed of what is known as the Economy Society. Practically the acceptance of the System, owing to the peculiar organization of the Society, will be of no great advantage to the district. But in order to remove any seeming hostility to the great cause of popular education, the Society judged it proper to conduct its educational affairs in accordance with our present School law. It should be remarked that the citizens of this district have always been the most liberal and progressive friends of education of any in the county or State.

There are now but two districts in the Commonwealth which have not schools in operation under the School System, and these are in Wyoming county.—*Radical.*

Cassimeres, Yarns, Tickings, Muslins, Table Linens, Drapes, &c., &c., at J. M. Cornelius & Co's, Vanport.

Singular Devotion.—A correspondent of the Monongahela *Republican*, writing from New Creek, W. Va., under date of January 8, gives the following account of the wonderful attachment of a dog to his master:

In the latter part of 1863, during the Rebellion, a soldier, whose name is unknown, died near New Creek, W. Va., but papers found on his person proved him to be from Washington county. At the time of his death he had a dog to whom he was greatly attached. The dog followed his dead master to his grave, and as his comrades were filling up the grave, the devoted friend whined piteously, and tried to get the dirt from the grave. *Every exertion* was put forth to get the dog away from the grave made him lie down, but it remained lying on the grave, only but it remained lying on the grave, only taking time enough each day to go and take a spare meal (horse) to eat. *Even the* find a spare meal (horse) to eat. *Even the* bitterest Rebels paid the dog—*honoring* such devoted loyalty. It remained guarding the grave until one month ago when death relieved him of his duty—having stood a devoted watch of nearly nine years. About twenty-five citizens buried him, erecting a board with the following inscription: "Here lies the Remains of Poor Dog, *Rosecrantz*, the Unknown Soldier's Devoted Friend."

CANTON City Flour, Choice Buckwheat Flour, at J. M. Cornelius & Co's, Vanport.

DURING the fever epidemic of the last month, the stock of Ayer's Ague Cure in the Old North State became exhausted, and before a supply could be received from Lowell, suffering from chills and fever became fearful. A few parties were so fortunate as to have it on hand, and in Iredell county, the druggists sold out these under stocks by selling doses—a spoonful each—for a dollar. Many paid ten dollars for a bottle, when the regular price is but one, and thought themselves favored at that, so valuable are the curative properties of this preparation, which not only expels the poison from the system, but leaves the patient with unimpaired health and vigor.—*Raleigh (N. C.) Standard.*

That Boggs & Buhl of Allegheny are selling goods cheap is attested by the *crowds* that now line their salesroom. This fact should not deter people from going there, as they have plenty of polite and attentive salesmen to attend to their wants. We bespeak for the firm a call, feeling assured that they will do just as they say in their advertisement, which appears in another column of our paper.

REMOVAL.—We direct the attention of our readers to the advertisement, in this weeks paper, of Messrs. *Arbuthnot, Shannon & Co.*, of Pittsburgh. This old and well-known house have just removed to their large new building, Nos 239 and 241 Liberty street, and have now open a very large and elegant new stock of Dry Goods and Notions, all of which they offer to the country trade at wholesale, at lowest Eastern prices. We bespeak for the firm the success their enterprise merits, and advise our buyers to call and examine their stock, when visiting Pittsburgh.

EDITOR ARGUS:—That "person" over in Washington county is mistaken as to the correct pronunciation of "Rothschild." The name is German and composed of two words, viz: Roth which means red; and Schild which means a sign—such as we have over business places or above the doors. The whole name taken together in English would be "Redsign," and the correct pronunciation of the name is Rote-schild; and not Rot-schild, as the Washington county man has it. Yours Respectfully,

BEAVER COUNTY GERMAN.

Small-Pox.

—We find the following from the pen of Dr. Hugh Campbell, an eminent physician, of Uniontown, in the *Genius of Liberty*. The suggestions are no doubt valuable:—As many of our citizens are very much alarmed because of the existence of a few cases of small-pox and varioloid among us, lest it might become epidemic, it may not be unacceptable to your readers to learn something definite as to the danger or probability of its spreading. In the first place I would remark that there is no disease to which flesh is heir that can be more completely isolated and confined within certain limits than small-pox, if the proper precautionary measures are adopted, and those measures are the most simple that you can imagine, merely to avoid all actual contact with the sick, or any article of clothing or other thing that has been in contact with the sick. If this rule is rigidly adhered to I will guarantee that the disease shall not spread beyond the persons to whom it is already communicated. The physician or any other person may enter the sick room without danger of contracting the disease, by leaving out of the house *for the time of* visit all outer garments, avoiding touching door latches, stair rails, chairs, bedclothes, or, in a word, any articles in the room, by your hands, your clothes or your feet. The doctor must feel the pulse, but on leaving the room let him have his own wash basin and towel, and wash his hands well, and he is safe. Nurses should be provided with suitable dresses to be used during the sickness of the patient, and when through with their nursing, dispose of their clothes by fire if they can afford it, or if they cannot afford to burn, they may be thoroughly purified with warm water and soap by washing in two or three changes of water, taking care to bury the water deep in the ground. Some have recommended throwing the clothes in the water closet, but there is danger of rubbing on the seats and thus communicating the disease. It is all to no purpose to wear amulets, sulphur, camphor, assafœtida, carbolic acid, or by any other medium, except actual contact as above stated, notwithstanding the strong odor arising from the use of the latter, and where there is the contact all your preventives are valueless. I have been asked how long before it would be safe to use articles having been in contact with the sick, and then properly cleaned. This question cannot be definitely answered; it might be three months or as many years. The only security is perfect cleansing or destroying. There is great cruelty and want of Christian faith in the doctor or any other person refusing to give the proper attention to the sick, through fear of losing practice or conveying the disease to others. By attending to the proper precautions the physician may see his small-pox patient and then go to another patient without the least danger of carrying the disease. The physician advertises himself to attend the sick, and even at the risk of losing custom through fear, he has no right to decline attendance on the small-pox.

If vaccination were enforced, and rightly performed on every individual and repeated until the susceptibility was exhausted, small-pox would soon be eradicated. One principal reason why so many have the small-pox after being said to have been vaccinated, is the ignorant or careless manner of vaccination. Every physician who inserts the vaccine virus is bound to see that the disease runs its course rightly, and it is his duty to see his patient, at least, three times from the incipient stage of the disease to the formation of the crust or scab. Less than this is a failure of duty and he is entitled to no compensation, nor can he honestly say that his patient has been vaccinated. Again, the thing seems so simple that many ignorant persons think they can do themselves, the part becomes sore—there is much fever and they conclude that all is right—nevertheless the disease is spurious and there is no protection, and vaccination is discredited. Gentlemen of the Jury, and will call on me, I will show a picture of the vaccine disease in its several stages, and then they can form some opinion of its right appearance for themselves. But instead of trusting themselves to operate or judge, better employ an intelligent physician and then pay him for his services provided he does his duty, otherwise don't give him a cent.

Are They True or False Prophets?—A pious nun, named Anna Maria Targi, died some years ago, out before death she made the following prophesy, which has for the first time been recently published. She prophesied that "Pope Pius would live to complete the 27th year of his pontificate, but before his death he would be bound in irons and cast into prison. Then would follow total darkness over the whole world, which would continue three days." So predicted Anna Maria Targi; and now comes one M. S. Quay, who predicts that "The present is the last contest that will be made by the Republican party under its existing organization."

Therefore let the people look out for darkness and a sundering of the Republican party, for have not the deceased Anna and the roaring Matthew said these things will come to pass?

Sabbath Breaking.—For the information of persons who make a practice of gunning on Sundays, and who seem to be unaware that they are indulging in an unlawful practice, we publish the following extract from the laws of Pennsylvania:

SECTION 7. There shall be no shooting, or trapping on the first day of the week called Sunday, and any person or persons offending against the provisions of this act, shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding twenty-five dollars or less than five dollars, or be imprisoned in the county jail where the offense was committed not more than twenty-five days for each offense.

(From the Wellsburg (W. Va.) Herald.)

Some two years ago, a young girl, Fanny Glasscar, modest, handsome and industrious, was engaged to be married to a countryman named John Emig, a mechanic of unexceptionable character, both residing or having friends here. About the time set for the wedding, the father of the girl died suddenly, and in consequence the wedding was postponed, the betrothal still continuing, the girl helping to support her widowed mother and family, the young man working at his trade as a cabinet-maker, at Steubenville.

Christmas day, as we understand, was the day appointed the second time for the wedding, and the preparations were made at Steubenville, even to the providing, by his own hand, of the necessary tables, chairs, &c., for housekeeping. Unfortunately about this time he was taken suddenly sick, and boarding with a family in which there had been small-pox, he was supposed to be attacked with that disease. The lady with whom he boarded, knowing the relations between the two parties, but unknown to him, sent a message to his betrothed at Wellsburg to come up and nurse him.

Never hesitating, she went, as she supposed herself in duty bound, and in a short time the young man recovered, not having the small-pox at all, but some other disease, as then came to be treated as parties supposed to have been in contact with small-pox usually are, and the wedding was again deferred for a few days.

Shortly after, to apparent good health, she returned to Steubenville, on Tuesday of last week was married, on Thursday was taken with the small-pox, and Saturday night died of the terrible disease. She died among friends, it is true, but her very mother could not see her in her sickness, and on Sunday she was buried out of sight, with hardly an attendant.—She was a Catholic, but Father Bigelow, the faithful priest, was then, also, on his death-bed, and the holy rites of the church could not be performed over this daughter of affliction.

It is a sad story and a true one. True and loyal woman as she was, her heart was in her troth, and her truth and loyalty led her to her death. Without a question, when others hesitated, she went, in his deadly peril, to the side of him she loved, and as bravely and truly as ever soldier died, she died at the post of duty. May the flowers of the early spring bloom over her humble grave.

OLD PREJUDICES are dying out. New facts are killing them. The idea that invalids weakened by disease can be relieved by prostrating them with destructive drugs, is no longer entertained except by monomaniacs. Ever since the introduction of *Dr. Walker's Vinegar Bitters* it has been obvious that their regulating and invigorating properties are all-sufficient for the cure of chronic indigestion, rheumatism, constipation, diarrhœa, nervous affections, and malarious fevers, and they are now the standard remedy for those complaints in every section of the Union. [feb7-4w.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

SENATE, JAN. 29.—The Speaker laid before the Senate an extract from the minutes of the Board of Public Charities, informing the Legislature that the Board's Report was placed in the hands of the Printer early in January. The bill incorporating the Rochester Insurance Company was taken up and passed.

A resolution for a public calendar every week was passed. Nothing else of public interest. The House was not in session.

SENATE, Jan. 30.—The Committee on Finance reported bills and vouchers for fitting up the walls of the Senate and House; ordered printed. The bills were certified under oath to the Committee, and amount to $39,146.84. The Senate bill authorizing the courts to incorporate all game, market and town hall associations and gas and water companies, was passed. The bill changing the name of "Beaver Seminary and Institute" to "Beaver College and Musical Institute," and granting it college powers as a Methodist institution, passed.

The House was not in session.

SENATE, Jan. 31.—The joint resolution to pay the bills for fitting up and furnishing the halls of the two Houses, came up, and a motion to pay 50 per cent. and refer the balance to the Committee on Retrenchment; carried. A bill relating to deposits in savings banks unclaimed for thirty years, dividing the interest on the same among the depositors, and dividing the principal between the banks and State; depositors claiming within ten years thereafter to sue the State, passed to a third reading.

HOUSE.—Among the bills passed we notice an act incorporating the Pittsburgh and Economy Railroad Company. At half-past eleven both Houses met to count up the vote of last October, which footed up: For Auditor General—Stanton, 284,097, McCandless, 269,512; Spangler, 3,132. For Surveyor General—Beath, 287,045; Cooper, 268,735; Wheeler, 2,969. For Constitutional Convention—316,097; against, 69,715. No returns were received from Philadelphia, no tickets having been provided. Speaker Rutan said that David Stanton, of Beaver county, received a majority of the votes cast for Auditor General, but satisfactory evidence having been received by the President of this convention and the Speaker of the House of his death since his election, there is no person in existence to whom a certificate or commission can issue. There is, therefore, no person who can be declared elected to the office of Auditor General. Adj.

SENATE, February 1.—A bill relative to judicial districts and increasing the Supreme Judges to seven, was reported, with amendments. The bill providing County School Superintendents with offices, was reported negatively. A bill securing to women their separate earnings was introduced; also, a supplement to the act allowing parties in interest to testify, and extending time to executors and administrators. A resolution was adopted requiring the Committee on Retrenchment to report on the bills for refitting the Legislative Halls on Thursday. The bill authorizing the State Superintendent to appoint three trustees on behalf of the State, in State Normal School Boards, was passed. Col. Grey was sworn in as Senator for the Fourth District of Philadelphia.

HOUSE.—A bill was passed authorizing assignors of insurance policies to sue in their own name. Also, a bill regulating the execution and transfer of notes given for patent rights by requiring the writing or printing thereon of the words "Given for a patent," under a penalty of misdemeanor and fine and imprisonment. Also the Treasury bill requiring the Sinking Fund Commissioners to notify annually, commencing 1873, by circular, all State and National banks that on the second Monday of April they will open, in the presence of the Governor, proposals for becoming depositories of the State funds, bidders at the highest rate of interest to be chosen, who shall report monthly, and new or hold more than half the amount of their bonds to the State Treasurer, and report monthly to the Auditor General. Adj.

SENATE, Feb. 2d.—The Senate proceeded to elect the balance of its officers. Mr. Gray of Philadelphia giving them one vote of a majority. The caucus ticket was elected, except Mr. Carson, of the Philadelphia *Morning Post*. Of course all were Republicans. Nothing else transpired. Adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE.—Among the bills introduced was one for the protection of mechanics, miners and laborers, giving them a preferred lien for not over two dollars for wages due on the insolvency of the employer. Adj.

ROCHESTER, BEAVER CO., PA.,
February 4, 1872.

EDITOR BEAVER ARGUS:—According to promise, I send you a few notes, made in an interview with a lady who has been a missionary in Ponaba for twenty years. You have, no doubt, experienced the tiresome monotony of awaiting a train, especially in a depot where you have had the *pleasure* of so doing, for the one hundredth time; unless that monotony was relieved by something of more than ordinary interest. Being placed in circumstances of a similar nature, at the depot in this place, I had the pleasure of meeting Mrs. Sturgis, who (accompanied by her daughter, a sprightly looking little blonde, perhaps ten years of age) is on a visit to *her friends here*, (in Ohio) where she intends remaining a few months before returning to Ponaba. Rev. Mr. Sturgis and lady it appears were sent to Ponaba as missionaries, with other congregationalists, in the year 1853, who by divine assistance were successful in establishing a mission that was productive of much good.

Ponaba is one of the Caroline Islands and was formerly called Torres, and lies about ten degrees north latitude and one hundred and sixty degrees west longitude; or about two thousand five hundred miles south-west of the Sandwich Islands. Ponaba is the most important of the Caroline Islands, and contains about six thousand inhabitants. The native number about three-fourths of the population, and more nearly resemble the American Indians than any other race. The staple productions of these Islands are coffee, sugar-cane and cotton, which grow rapidly, are produced abundantly, and in quality compare favorably with the similar productions of any part of the world. The natives are very ready to trade or exchange these productions for guns and ammunition, clothing, farming implements, cooking utensils or the most simple and useful mechanical tools. They too, like the American Indians, are extremely fond of brightly colored articles of dress, jewelry, trinkets, and gewgaws or fancy notions of any kind. Their disposition naturally, is malicious, cruel and revengeful. The missionaries had at first to encounter many obstacles before much progress was made in the good cause. One of these obstacles and a great one, was a jealous, fearful and almost relentless spirit, implanted in the hearts of these natives, against missionaries, by the actions of traders who, claiming to be Christians, are even under the garb of missionaries—had through the influence of that most faithful servant of this satanic majesty—fire water, committed outrages the mere recital of which would make your blood run cold. Outrages, no doubt, similar to those that have caused the death of Bishop Patterson and his fellow laborers, who were recently murdered by the natives of the Island of Nukapu. Kidnapping—or more gently, the coolie trade, tacitly permitted by the British Government, in Australia, has no doubt been the main cause of such atrocities. What a model government! Having so often held up her hands in holy horror of the bondage of Russian serfs or American slaves, and even now to be sanctioning such outrages! Pardon the digression! Another trial, that these missionaries at first thought almost insurmountable, was to give such a degree of perfection, to the but rudely spoken dialect, as to convey to, and then to the natives. However, by patience and perseverance, they succeeded in reducing this dialect to a very expressive written language, using only fourteen letters of the English alphabet. The natives are all now civilized—most all enlightened—and many have embraced Christianity and are actively engaged in extending the Gospel among their brethren. What a change the Gospel of Peace works in the hearts of the children of men? There, where once existed confusion, idolatry, superstition, ignorance and idleness, now exists order, piety, faith, wisdom and industry. The missionaries, and, indeed all foreigners, were at first afraid to retire at night, without fastening doors and windows, but now they never think of such a thing—going to sleep with a feeling of perfect security. Now school houses and churches take the place of tents of wickedness.

The climate of these Islands is very salubrious—the intense heat usual in such latitudes—being modified by the healthful sea breezes, and little if any sickness exits, of a serious nature, either among foreigners or natives. The only communication between Ponaba and the United States that is not accidental, is that made by a missionary ship that makes yearly trips to the Sandwich Islands, which are always in direct intercourse with the United States by the line of steamers that ply regularly between China and California, touching at these Islands. Nearly all the travel from China or Japan to western Europe, is by this route to San Francisco, thence by rail to New York and by steamer to Europe. See now what ample means we have for the spread of the Gospel. Let us do all we can to assist in the *glorious work*, until "The knowledge of the Lord shall cover the earth as the waters cover the sea." L. M.

ALL kinds of vehicles made to order, at Small & Walther's Carriage Factory, Market street, Bridgewater, Pa.

For the Beaver Argus. [By request.]

THE ORIGIN OF EVIL.

BY HOMO.—NO. III.

DEAR EDITOR:—We stated in our last that we would put our definitions of the origin of evil to the Bible test. We remark, then, in reference to it, that had the original progenitors of our race continued in a state of innocence, evil in no form would have ever entered the world to blast our race as it has done. They would have then been changed, at some future period, to immortal life; but, by transgression they lost all right to that glorious state. Notwithstanding the solemn prohibition of Jehovah, the forfeiture was made.

> "She plucked, she ate, earth felt the wound,
> And nature from her seat, sighing through
> All her works, gave signs of woe,
> That all was lost."—*Milton.*

In adducing our testimony from the Scriptures we will allow the Apostle James to speak first. "From whence come wars and fightings among you? Come they not hence even of your lusts, that war in your members?" (*James, iv,* 1.) They do not come from a personal devil, without, but from that beastly serpentine desire called lust, that wars in our members within us—for every man is tempted when he is drawn away of his own lusts, and enticed, then, when lust hath conceived, it bringeth forth sin, and sin, when it is finished, bringeth forth death." (*James, i,* 13—14.) A man is tempted, when? When he is drawn away of his own lust, and enticed. Is he then tempted of the devil? And if so, what is the devil? If James has told the truth, there is no other devil, but this spirit of fleshly lust, that reigns *in our members.* It would lay the Apostle open to the charge that we are tempted by some separate, independent, organized agency. Let us remember, then, a man is tempted when he is drawn away of his lust, and all wars, fightings, backbitings and evil and rebellion against God originate in our own hearts.—*Galatians, v,* 17—26.

"The children of the flesh are the children of the devil, and the works of the flesh are the works of the devil." We will leave it to the conscience of the reader, in the light of our lusts, our evil habits, practices, and dispositions, the spirit that now worketh in the hearts of the wicked. These lusts and habits are good so many evil spirits, or devils in the natural heart, causing men to sin and walk in them, and they shape the course of this world.

By an examination of those texts, we get at what is, in the Scriptures, called the devil. It is nothing more nor less than this spirit of our lust warring in our members. Because the devil is personified, in the Scripture, we are not to draw the conclusion that he is or has an individual personality. Wisdom is personified and so is goodness and truth, but we do not say that these moral qualities have personal identity. The spirit of this world is personified, but we do not give it organism. The Apostle says to the 1 *Corinthians,

SELECT MISCELLANY.

CAST OFF.

A Tale of True Love.

"Will I forgive you? How dare yov ask it, Ida Rossitur? Never, so help me heaven!"

There was a fierce glare in the black eyes with which Winfield Grey steadily regarded the handsome woman standing pale and with compressed lips before him.

She had been for a solitary walk on the sea-shore, little dreaming she should meet the man who, in her heart of hearts was the only enshrined idol.

She had seen him coming, when his eyes, keen and bright though they were, had not yet discerned her graceful figure wending among the crags and cliffs of the rocky, wild beach; and, with a cry of intense delight, on her lips, she hastened to meet him.

She was a faultlessly beautiful woman, this haughty heiress, Ida Rossitur, whose dark, oriental eyes had slain scores of victims; whose lustrous masses of ebon black hair had driven scores of lovers half crazy. She knew her power and how to use it; and before she had seen twenty-two summers drop their load of sweet scents, she had acquired the well-earned reputation of being a coquette.

But every soul has its mate; and Ida Rossitur had met the master of her destiny; she loved. Yet, so strange is the inconsistency of woman, that, although caught and wooed by Winfield Grey, him whom she adored, her habit of coquetry would not permit her to show him a preference.

Not that she intended losing him; and on the moonlight night when he told her his love in terms so passionate that her heart almost ached with joy, when he pleaded the sweet rumor that was going the rounds of their engagement, she gracefully warded him off, fully intending to confess all on the morrow.

Alas, for what we will do "to-morrow!" Many are the hopes that are crushed for their waiting for the morrow; the resolutions buried that "to-morrow" was to see fulfilled!

And Ida Rossitur, when the morning dawned, learned that Winfield Grey had left the shore that very morning while she was dreaming of him.

She was too proud to inquire; too proud to write; and when, hours later, she was playfully taunted with saying another victim, and that Winfield Grey, she was too reservedly haughty to refute the aspersion, and by a cold bow, gave credence to the rumor.

All this, the one precious episode of her life, that had been crowded into one blissful fortnight, two years ago, came rushing over her as she saw Winfield Grey walking quietly along all unconscious of her proximity to him.

"Winfield, oh, Winfield, can it be possible?" She reached forth her beautiful arms; a glorious light that he could not have misunderstood, glowing in her dark eyes.

He started, raised his hat, and would have passed on.

"You are not angry with me, Mr. Grey?" Her tones were pleading, but he looked passionless as a statue.

"I have not forgotten our last interview, Miss Rossitur."

His cold, steely tones raised a fearful anguish in her heart.

"Nor I. I have been waiting ever since to tell you—to tell you how—I—loved you!"

The proud woman had spoken at last; and a beautiful blush overspread her face as she looked almost wistfully at him.

His own cheeks reddened, but he never moved his eyes from her face.

"I am grieved that the confession has come too late, Miss Rossitur. I care nothing for you."

She stood like one petrified, her eyes growing bright and wild.

"Not care for me:—not—care—for—me?" She repeated the words slowly distinctly, an awful grey pallor the while stealing across her face, her eyes riveted on his handsome countenance.

"I do not, Miss Rossitur, good-morning.

He bowed and walked on.

He had only taken a few steps, when there came a clutch on his arm that almost made him cry out. He turned to see Ida again.

"Stop a moment. I am mystified. I may be crazy for all I know. But I must have it from those lips again, those lips I have dreamed so often of those lips that told me the only news I ever cared to hear.

"Winfield my darling, my darling, don't say you have ceased to care for me! why, don't you know I love you, I worship you."

He would have been less than human had not his heart throbbed at her confession, but he smiled coldly.

"Two years ago, Miss Rossitur, I sued for that love; you cast it off. To day you offer it; I cast it off. Remembering as I do the shame, the bitter agony of that night, I can never forget it or forgive it."

She seemed not to hear the last words.

"You cast me off—you cast me off!"

"That is rather a harsh term, Miss Rossitur. I did not say so. Please be so good as to excuse me."

"No, no! Once more, Winfield, oh do forgive me, will you not? I can't live without your love, Winfield!"

She clasped her hands pleadingly, and rested them on his arm. A moment he gazed into her beautiful stormy face; then, with a calm, almost scornful turn of the lip, spoke:

"Will I forgive you? How dare you ask it, Ida Rossitur? Never, so help me Heaven!"

It was an awful blow to the proud woman whose sin was loving too well! and as Winfield Grey lengthened the distance between them a look of most pittiful agony convulsed her features.

Gradually his receding figure grew smaller and smaller and, as he turned an angle that hid him, there swept over her form a perfect gust of emotion.

Unutterable despair was written on every liniament, and in the words she moaned lurked a lifetime of grief.

"Cast off!"

* * * * * * *

The early June sunshine came in a golden quiver all over the delicate pink and white velvet carpet that covered the floor of Marian Thorne's dressing-room, and while with light fingers it touched the rare statuary, the costly toilette ornaments, it lingered longest, and most lovingly, on the slight graceful figure that stood before the mirror.

She was a golden-haired girl, this dainty Marian Thorne, with eyes the very shade of the purple violets; shadowy, serene eyes, that seemed ever looking out into some misty, uncertain cloud-land.

Now she was looking at herself arrayed in a costly robe of creamy white satin, where fell cloud on cloud of shimmering lace; where gleamed pure pearls and soft, white kids.

"What, Marion! surely you are not growing vain enough to try on your wedding dress to note the effect?"

Marian laughed as the young girl held up her hands in amazement.

"Do you consider this vanity? If so, I must plead guilty. I wondered how I would look as a bride, so I put on the robes."

"As if you couldn't have waited for to-morrow noon? Well, I guess Mr. Grey will think you're an angel just floated down. Oh, Marian, *chere*, you are faultless—perfect!"

Marian smiled, and turned again to the beautiful reflection.

"I think my dress is very becoming, and I am pleased for Winfield's sake. And yet, with all the rapid preparations progressing, you can't tell the gloom that comes over my spirit at times—as if some hidden vial of wrath was about to be poured upon me."

Marian's eyes were gazing away, away off, as if seeking to wrest the secrets from the future.

Grace Rose gave a little scream.

"Oh, you superstitious girl, you! and yet, Marian, I have heard it was a bad omen to try on a complete wedding-suit. And here you are, nothing wanting even the kids, the slippers, the veil, and all."

Marian smiled and shook her head.

"Nonsense, Grace. Yet, to comfort you, please notice I have not on the wreath."

The young girl laughed joyously.

"Good: there's hope yet then.—Hark! there comes Mr. Grey now. Shall I send him up?"

A little blush flew to Marian's fair face.

"Yes, I'd like his opinion."

A moment later, and Winfield was beside her.

"My beautiful darling! almost my bride! almost my darling wife!"

He kissed her fondly, then stepped back to regard her toilette.

"Perfect, little Marian. Pure as an angel's raiment, but none too fair for you, darling. If you were only a little less serious."

He laughed as he spoke, but the young girl's face grew graver.

"I have such a strange feeling, Winfield. Night after night I dream of a barren seashore where are rocks and crags, over which I am constantly fleeing to find you. And there is a tall, dark, magnificent woman who haunts my dream; with eyes like a very demoness, that seem scorching my heart out of my body. Then, when I wake, I am so exhausted that the fright follows me half the day."

Her wistful blue eyes were lifted to his face, but she had noticed the pallor that shifted across the proud, handsome features as she mentioned the "tall dark magnificent" woman.

He laughed and smoothed her little curls away from her forehead.

"If I could but forget the sensation the vision causes."

"Perhaps you don't love me Marian?" he said gravely.

"Oh, Winfield, you know I do; please dont say so, you hurt me."

He kissed her sweet, quivering mouth just as Grace returned to assist Marian to remove her bridal robes.

"We'll excuse you now, Mr. Grey, she said merrily. I'll bring Marian down presently, in a more hugable form."

He threw the pretty bridesmaid a kiss, and went whistling downstairs, happy and forgetful of the "tall dark magnificent woman."

"I'll take them off, Grace, said Marian, as his, her betrothed's steps sounded further away; but if I spoke the truth from my heart, I should say I think I'll never put them on again."

Grace glanced in unappreciating curiosity at the bride elect.

"You talk so, and still are sure you love Mr. Grey?"

A glorious light came into her blue eyes.

"Love him, Grace? You never can know how much."

Then there's no danger you won't wear this in Old Trinity to-morrow at midday," returned matter-of-fact Grace.

* * * * * * *

It was a new grave, over which the flowers of but seven weeks had bloomed; at its head stood a costly tombstone, and a wreath of immortelles was twined about it.

On its snowy-white surface were words unspeakably precious to fond hearts; and the letters read thus:—

"SACRED TO WINFIELD GREY, Aged 28"

On the high, sweet-scented turf, in pitiful abandon, knelt a young, fair-haired girl, whose black robes swept the spot where her darling lay at rest.

She did not moan or cry, but unspoken agony was making her tender frame quiver with deepest emotion.

A little away, standing noble and defiant, was a commanding woman, her sable garments trailing to the very sides of Winfield Grey's grave.

Her hard, bright eyes were watching the fragile form that was kissing the sod so passionately all unconscious of the presence of any one, till her own name, spoken in clear, musical tones, startled her.

"Marian Thorne!"

She sprang to her feet; and gazed at the intruder.

"I spoke to you, Marian Thorne, because I have a right to do so. You loved him, but not half so much as I did—there, don't scream, for I am telling you the truth. I worshipped him; he hated me. You loved him; he worshipped you. That's all the difference. You were to be his wife; I was "cast off! cast off!" Oh, those words will ring in my ears through Eternity!"

Marian sank to the ground, covering her face with her hands, white, stern and passionless.

Ida Rossitur continued—

"The day he deserted me, that day I knew a vengeance would follow him. I knew not what it would be; but when the papers told me he was dead, had died of heart disease on the wedding morn, I felt 'twas only just. He had crushed my heart, and I had to live, to suffer till the end. He cared not for the sacrifice I made to win him; and now lying cold and still under the summer daisies, he knows not the fearful sacrifice you have been compelled to endure in giving him up."

With a reverential tenderness she bent over Winfield Grey's grave and kissed the weeping, widowed bride; then departed as she came, silently, mysteriously, leaving alone in the early twilight, the stricken girl to bear her burden of sorrow.

A Joke on a Tailor.

In Boston, many years ago, there lived (as there now do, we venture to say,) two young fellows rather waggish in their ways, and who were in the habit of patronizing rather extensively a tailor by the name of Smith. Well, one day, into his shop these two young bloods strolled. Says one of them:

"Smith, we have been making a bet. Now, we want you to make each of us a suit of clothes; wait till the bet is decided and the one that loses will pay the whole."

"Certainly, gentlemen, I shall be most happy to serve you," says Smith and forthwith their measures were taken, and in due time the clothes were sent home.

A month or two passed by, and yet our friend, the tailor, saw nothing of his customers. One day however, he met them, and, thinking it almost time the bet was decided, he made up to them and asked how their clothing fitted. "Oh excellently," exclaimed one: "By-the-by, Smith, our bet isn't decided yet." "Ah, I," says Smith, "what is it?"

"Why I bet that when Bunker Hill Monument falls, it will fall toward the south!" Bill here took me up, and when the bet is decided we'll call and pay you that little bill."

Smith's face stretched to double its usual length, but he soon recovered his wonted good humor.

—One of the few surviving friends of Thomas Jefferson—Captain John Odom—died at Bangor, Maine, the other day, at the age of eighty-five years. While in the command of a splendid ship at Richmond, about the year 1812, he met with Thomas Jefferson who was then in retirement at Monticello. Jefferson conceived a great attachment for the young captain, and whenever the two met in Richmond together, Odom was always sure of an invitation to dine with the great statesman. Odom's knowledge of the world was so great and accurate that Jefferson was fascinated with him, and never tired of his graphic account of his adventures on the sea and in foreign parts. Odom's reverence for Jefferson amounted almost to a worship.

ANCIENT EGYPT.

Women Forty-five Centuries Ago.

A very appreciative audience assembled at Union League Hall in Washington city, Friday evening, to listen to the very interesting lecture of Mrs. Matilda Joslyn Gage on the "women of ancient Egypt." The Lecturer stated that more was known at the present time of Egypt forty-five centuries ago than of Europe four centuries ago. The first government of Egypt was priestly, which in after years grew to be known as the rule of the gods. Ancient gods were of two characters, the purely spiritual gods and the gods who were once human beings, and who, from benefits conferred by them, were worshipped after death. To this latter class Isis belonged. She was a legislator for her people, as well as a priestess, and she it was who divided the land. When Joseph bought up the land of the people during the famine the third of the priests, was untouched. The laws of Isis prevailed above the laws of famine.

She invented bread, and as a consequence, agriculture. In her time the cereals grew wild in Egypt.

But it is to the common people one must look in order to understand the true condition of woman.

1. Marriage, and the woman's condition in it.

2. The employments of the women of a country.

3. Their social footing.

4. To the general regard paid woman.

At the marriage ceremony of the ancient Egyptians the husband promised to obey the wife in all things; yet no wife put her husband to death, or shut into a certain suite of apartments. On the contrary, husband and wife were always together in life, and in death were deposited in bone tom.

The employments of woman were varied. They engaged in merchandise, in marketing, in manufactures; and one important branch of the medical profession was entirely in the hands of women. Women are depicted on the monuments counting the threads of linen, some of which was of the exquisite fineness of 280 threads to the square inch. It was known as the woven wind, and sought by the mightiest monarch.

But the cooking of the family was done by men. Even the potent Pharaoh, with whose dream of the fat and the lean kine we are all familiar, even he trusted not his kitchen in the hands of a woman.

Women attended social festivals and private feasts in company with husbands. It was through the superior power held by women that the daughter of Pharaoh was enabled to preserve the life of Moses in defiance of her father, and to bring him up as her own son, destined to succeed that very Pharaoh upon his throne. Women held high rank in the priesthood, two of the most sacred offices belonging solely to them.

The oldest literature of the world was the sacred songs of Isis, which Plato deemed worthy of the Divinity. They continued in use until the second century after Christ. The oldest library was the one at Thebes. Its presiding geniuses were two, the Lord of the Library, and the Lady of Letters.

It has been said women have written no grand poems, yet some proof exists that both the Iliads and the Odyssey were testwork of a woman, Phemtarin, a priestess of Phitha, in Memphis. They were deposited among the archives in the temple, from whence they were stolen by Homer.

The world best knows Egypt through her architecture. Much of the glory of Egyptian architecture was traceble to women. In each of the three great periods—the Pyramid, the Temple and the Obelisk period—her work is found.

The third of the great pyramids, which was much more elaborate than the others, and of greater scientific structure, was the work of Queen Neitkari, known in history as the "rosy-cheeked and fair-haired Queen of Egypt."

The two great obelisks before the Temple of Karnak, the largest ever erected of one stone, were placed there by Queen Amensis of the eighteenth dynasty. Her reign of twenty-two years was the period of Egypt's greatest architectural glory. She was also a great warrior. It is thought she drove the shepard kings out of Egypt. The monuments record the events of her reign, and over the whole of Egypt remains of her works are still found. Egyptian queens are depicted upon the monuments wearing the triple crown in sign of their ecclesiastical and judicial power.

All great offices, priestly, legislative judicial, monarchical, were open to women, and to this fact is due the permanence and long continuance of that Government, and from the same reason arose her fame for wisdom. Woman's power in Egypt was not a surreptitious and irrepressible one, arising from fervor, but was recognized as inhering in her from birth, and consequent upon her being a component part of humanity.

Though appreciation of this lecture be gained only by hearing it. The extensive reading and unusual research into the lore of recondite ancient history afforded great and useful instruction to the uninformed and to the intelligent listener a delightful entertainment. No subject of historic study is more interesting or suggestive, and none better repays the student.

Uncle Zeph's Wonderful Shot.

Old uncle Zeph was a great hand for telling big yarns; and, though people didn't like to say that he actually lied, they were pretty sure that he stretched the truth all it would bear.

"One day while out hunting with my double-barreled rifle," said Uncle Zeph, "I saw two large hawks sailing near together, straight over my head. I tried to get them in range so that I might take both. Failing in this, I fired and killed one, and at once drew a bead on the other, but it was needless; for the ball that went through the first bird struck the other on the back in falling, and brought him down."

"Uncle Zeph, isn't that a little too tough?" said Silas.

"Well," said Uncle Zeph, soberly, "that wasn't so very strange, but it was a little queer that, while I stood there, with the rifle pointed up, the ball should pass through the bird and then drop back into the empty barrel!"

"Guess you're right, Uncle Zeph," said Silas, "but if any one else had told the story I should have doubted it."

"Why, bless you, my boy," returned Uncle Zeph, "it's impossible for me to tell a lie. I never told a lie in my life, and I can prove it by the Little Hatchet I have up at the house."

—An economical Iowan who had a toothache, determined to remove the tooth in the Indian fashion. Accordingly he bent down a sapling in the woods, lay down himself, and attached a stout cord to his tooth and the sapling. Then he touched the spring, and the next thing he knew, he had jumped over a grove of about forty small trees, and was trying to get out of a small pond that he happened to alight in.

—When Artemus Ward was a Cleveland reporter this is the way he wrote local brevities: "Our old friend Bruce met with an accident this morning. His horse took fright and ran away, and in jumping from the buggy Mr. B. suffered a sprained ankle. Bruce little thought, when he defended Cole, the Ashtabula wife poisoner, that, in less than four years from that time he would jump from his buggy and sprain his ankle. Such is life."

The Chaff from the Wheat.

Nature throughout all her operations does precisly what the husband man does when he winnows his wheat—so too it is with the blood in the human body, as it passes in its course of reparation of the various parts engaged in the functions of life; it winds its way through this organ and the other, the dross or worn out material is separated from the good blood; thus the liver secretes the bile; the kidneys the urine, the bowels the feculant matter peculiar to them, the skin is continually throwing off insensible and sensible perspiration, and it is in this way that the harmony and health of the circle of life is maintained. In acute diseases there is a sudden check or obstruction to some one or more of these functions; in chronic diseases it also exists, but not to the same extent—this makes an acute disease rapid in its course, and a chronic one as its name imports, slow and of long duration. They are both curable. The first by a vigorous treatment, and the latter by a slower and surer method. By the use of *Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure* the obstructions are gradually removed, the cough which induces consumption is allayed, and its cause expelled from the system, the stomach is restored to its tone and vigor; the kidneys eliminate the urine; the liver secretes healthy bile, and thus disease gives way to health. Consumption itself is cured, especially in the beginning by this course.

Read Dr. Keyser's treatise on chronic lung diseases, to be had gratis at his medicine store, 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours from 10a. m. to 1 p. m., and from 3 p. m. until 6, and Saturday night until 9 o'clock.

Josh Billings on Free Love.

If this world was a gardin of Edin, and full of Adams and Eves, as they was when they was fust launched, then I kan imagin it mite do for sum other Adam to hold my Eve on his lap and talk about his affinities and spiritoal essence, and play lamb.

In them daze there want no humin natur, it was all God natur.

Humin natur has bin soaked so much sinse, it is too weak to be trusted in a lot whar the seed is poor next to a meddo, without much fence between, nor any poke on.

Free love wants more poke than enny other animal.

I don't believe in total depravity, unless a man has a good chance.

Free love is a good deal like drinking a 6-shillin gin for a bevrige. Bevrige is a Chinese word and means cussidness.

Aul the free love i have witnessed thus far, has existid between a villainous letcher on one side and lunatick virtoo on the other side—that has bin deodorized out ov its truth, and had lost all ov its modesty and shame in huntin after a condishun whar sin ceased to be a crime.

The fust free lover we have enny account ov was the devil.

Symptoms of Liver Complaint, and of Some of the Diseases Produced by it.

A sallow or yellow color of skin, or yellowish brown spots on the face and other parts of body; dullness and drowsiness with frequent headache; dizziness, bitter or bad taste in mouth, dryness of throat and internal heat; palpitation, in many cases a dry teasing cough, with sore throat, unsteady appetite, raising of food, choking sensation in throat; distress, heaviness, or bloated or full feeling about stomach and sides, pain in sides, back or breast, and about shoulders; colic pain and soreness through bowels, with heat; constipation, alternating with frequent attacks of diarrhœa; piles, flatulence, nervousness, coldness of extremities; rush of blood to head, with symptoms of appoplexy, numbness of limbs, especially at night; cold chills alternating with hot flashes, kidney and urinary difficulties; female weakness, dullness, low spirits, unsociability and gloomy forebodings. Only few of above symptoms likely to be present in any case at one time. All who use Dr. Pierce's Alt. Ext. or Golden Medical Discovery for Liver Complaint and its Complications, are loud in its praise. Sold by all first-class Druggists. 567.

SAYINGS OF GEORGE D. PRENTICE—"An editor in Michigan, talking of corn, professes to have two ears fifteen inches long. Some folks are remarkable for the length of their two ears."

"Doctor, what do you think is the cause of this frequent rush of blood to my head?"—"Oh! it is nothing but an effort of nature. Nature you know, ABHORS A VACUUM."

"Will you have the kindness to hand me the butter before you?" said a gentleman politely to an ancient maiden. "I am no waiter, sir." "Is that so? I thought from your appearance, you had been waiting a long time."

"A Western rhymer says that he writes only when an angel troubles his soul. We don't know that the fact of his own soul's being troubled gives him the right to trouble the souls of other people."

"A well known writer says that a fine coat covers a multitude of sins. It is still truer that such coats cover a multitude of sinners.

PULPIT PLEASANTRY.—One day, Nalsr de-din ascended the pulpit of the mosque, and thus addressed the congregation:

"O, true believers, do you known what I am going to say to you?"

"No," responded the congregation.

"Well, then," said he, "there is no use in my speaking to you." And he came down from the pulpit. He went to preach a second time, and asked the congregation,

"O, true believers, do you know what I am going to say to you?"

"We know," replied the audience.

"Ah, as you know," said he quitting the pulpit, "why should I take the trouble of tell you?"

When next he came to preach, the congregation resolved to try his powers; and when he asked his usual question, replied,

"Some of us know, and some of us do not known."

"Very well," said he, "let those who know, tell those who do not know."

—A vagrant was committed to the Pittsfield, Mass., jail the other day who had on seven shirts, five pairs of pants, two vests, and two coats. He was not naked when they took him in

—Alexander Claperton, who was arrested at Fort Scott, Arkansas, on the 14th inst., for defrauding the Goverament while acting as Indian Pension Agent at Fort Smith, Ark., under General Wright, was taken before the United States Commissioner on Saturday, and his case continued for twelve days. Claperton is the main witness against Wright in his Indian difficulties

—Mr. Spillman had just married a second wife. On the day after the wedding Mr. Spillman remarked: "I intend, Mrs. Spillman, to enlarge my dairy." "You mean our dairy, my dear," replied Mrs. Sdillman.—"No," quoth Mr. Spillman, "I intend to enlarge my dairy." "Say our dairy, Mr. Spillman," "No, my dairy." "Say our dairy, say our—" screamed she, seizing the poker. "My dairy, my dairy!" yelled the husband. "Our dary, our dairy!" schreeched the wife, emphasizing each word by a blow on the back of her ering spouse. Mr Spillman retreated under the bed. In passing under the bed-clothes his hat was brushed off. He remained under cover for several minutes, waiting for a lull in the storm. At last his wife saw him thrust his head out at the foot of the bed, much like a turtle from his shell. "What are you looking for?" exclaimed the lady. "I am looking for our hat, my dear," said he.

—An acquaintance from the country visited some friends, and, about to depart, presented a little boy, one of the family, with a shilling, in the presence of his mother. "Please, is it a good one?" inquired the lad. "Certainly," replied the gentleman, surprised; "why do you ask?"—Because I'd rather have a bad one—they'd let me keep it; for if I get any good money it goes into the bank, and I never get it again."

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This medicine is the prescription of a world-renowned French Physician, who used it in his extensive practice many years before offering it to the public in its present form, but finally becoming convinced of its great curative properties, and desiring to profit those suffering from this terrible disease, consented to have it put up in bottles and sold at the low price of

ONE DOLLAR.

If necessary, we might offer the certificates of thousands who have been cured by it, but the best recommendation we can give is a trial of one, two or three bottles, which will certainly relieve the most difficult case. Try it and be convinced. We have advertised this medicine for sale by George C. Goodwin & Co., of Boston. A cure or the money refunded, and out of the 500 bottles sold at retail, they have had but 8 bottles returned.

Sellers' Imperial Cough Syrup.

The Imperial Cough Syrup contains no spiritmous ingredient whatever, and may be used in all cases not requiring active medical treatment. The Imperial Couge Syrup has been used for the last thirty years.

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Miscellaneous.

NOTE.—This is Snellenburg's Space. Being engaged in making up a large stock of Spring Clothing, they informed me that they had no time to attend to their advertising.—ED.

S. & J. SNELLENBURG Merchant Tailors NEW BRIGHTON PA.

[Jan17 72-1y

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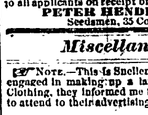

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Miscellaneous.

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No matter how deep rooted a prejudice may exist against Washing Machines, the moment this little machine is seen to perform its wonders, all doubts of its cleansing efficacy and utility are banished, and the doubter and detractor at once become the fast friends of the machine.

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It is as perfect for washing as a wringer is for wringing. The price another, paramount inducement to purchasers, has been placed so low that it is within the reach of every housekeeper, and there is no article of domestic economy that will repay the email investment so soon.

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All that is asked for this GREAT LABOR SAVER, is a fair trial. We guarantee each machine to do its work perfectly.

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